The New-York Times.

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THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA AT HALIFAX.

A Collapse in the Rebel Cotton Loan.

A Decline to 2 3-4 per cent Discount.

THE POLISH INSURRECTION.

The Movement Assuming Still More Formidable Proportions.

ALL CLASSES JOINING IN IT.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

HALIFAX, Thursday, April 16, 1863.

The *Arabia*, from Liverpool 4th, via Queenstown 5th instant, arrived here at 8 M o'clock this morning.

The steamship *Anglo-Saxon*, from Portland, arrived at Liverpool of the 3d.

The steamship *Teutonia*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the 3d.

The *Arabia* has 184 passengers for Halifax, (130 emigrants sent out by Miss Cours,) and 156 for Boston. She brings no specie.

On the 8th, lat. 40° 30' north, long. 20° west, passed *Kangaroo*, bound west; 9th, lat. 40° 47' north, long. 30° 23' west, at 9 P. M., passed the *Europa*, bound east. The *Arabia* experienced a succession of fine weather and gales, and encountered much ice.

The news is little more than a duplicate of that taken out per *Hibernian* and *Kangaroo* on the 3d.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Further particulars of the destruction by the Florida of the Star of Peace and subsequent *Alabama* are furnished by the *Kangaroo*, which brought eleven of their crews to Greenock. The *Star of Peace* was bound from Calcutta to Boston, with a general cargo; was encountered in latitude 15°, longitude 49°, and burnt. The *Alabama*, from New-York for Mauritius, was burnt on the 18th ult., latitude 35° 20', longitude 33° 44'.

A heavy collapse in the Confederate loan occurred in London on the 2d, owing to the suspension of J. D. Sanders, of Liverpool, in the grain trade. Sanders was supposed to be the Confederate financial agent, but he proved not be the same person nor connected with him, except by family ties. Nevertheless the loan closed on the 2d at 2¾@1¾ discount.

The New-York correspondents of the *Times* and *Daily News* both expatiate on the increasing irritation against England, on account of the fitting out of Confederate vessels, and the possible adoption of retaliatory measures.

The *Times* sees something to hope for in America from the inauguration of Union Leagues in the North, and the increasing demand among the Republicans for the restoration of the Union at any price. The *Times* says:

"European sympathy has been withheld, simply because it was perceived that the whole Southern people were in earnest about independence, while it was not apparent that any considerable part of the Northern people were in earnest about emancipation."

The British man-of-war *Orpheus* has been wrecked on New-Zealand. One hundred and eighty officers and men were drowned. Seventy were saved.

FRANCE.

The Bourse on the 3d was very dull. Rentes 69f. 70c.

POLAND.

Affairs were again threatening. The insurrection was increasing. It had broken out in the Departments of Pontrowie and Swale. The peasants, notably gentlemen's classes have joined en masse. The Russian troops are at Mensk and Kiev.

The news that the Warsaw committee had ordered the insurgents to lay down their arms, is pronounced unfounded.

LAMENICKI was conveyed from Cracow into Moravia.

The *Daily News* publishes a manifesto of the Polish insurgents, which occupies seven columns.

LEVITOSKI, a Chief among the Circassians, had landed in Courland with a well officered force.

Russia was bringing transports at Danzic for the Vistula.

The Swedish Government had laid an embargo on an English steamer at Malmo, which was carrying a Polish detachment from England for Poland.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The South American mails have reached Lisbon.

RIO JANEIRO, Wednesday, March 11.

Coffee, 7[illegible]@7[illegible] for good Ariza. Stock, 115,000 bags. Exchange, 27@27¼. Bahia Cotton, 18[illegible] rels. Sugar, 2[illegible]@[illegible]. Pernambuco white Sugar, 1[illegible]@[illegible]; Brown, 1[illegible]@[illegible]. Cotton, 18[illegible]@[illegible].

LATEST NEWS VIA LIVERPOOL.

LONDON, Saturday Evening.

The Confederate loan has had a further decline to 2¾@2¼ discount.

The Liverpool *Albion* publishes a letter from the Foreign Office to the owners of the *Magicienne*, which was seized by a Federal cruiser, but liberated by the Prize Court, stating that the "English Minister at Washington will be instructed to apply to the Government of the United States for full compensation to the parties interested."

CALCUTTA, Monday, March 16.

Shirtings and twist firm. Exchange, 2s. ¾d. Freights lst.

BOMBAY, Sunday, March 15.

Cotton goods and twist advancing. Freights quiet.

CANTON, Saturday, Feb. 28.

Shirtings and twist higher. Exchange, 4s. 8½d.

SHANGHAI, Monday, Feb. 23.

Silk firm and quiet. Exchange, 4s. 2¾d.

LATEST NEWS VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday, April 5.

Steamship *Australasian*, from New-York, arrived last night.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Saturday, April 4.

The rumor current a few days ago, that Count Apponyi had tendered his resignation, and that it had been accepted, was premature. Count APPONYI did not tender his resignation until yesterday, and it is very questionable whether it will be accepted by the Emperor. Under no circumstances, however, is any change to be expected in the policy of the Government toward Hungary.

THE POLISH INSURRECTION.

CRACOW, Saturday, April 4.

The insurrection in the Government of Kowni is increasing. Poniecki has been taken by the insurgents. They have also captured Radzin, which was evacuated by Gen. Atzewski, and seized the public treasury of that point.

News by the Kangaroo.

[The following is a portion of the *Kangaroo's* dispatches.]

The *Times* has an editorial on the seizure of the steamer *Peterhoff*, contending that it was unjustifiable. It says:

"It is not, as a mere act of judgment, right or wrong, that the capture of the *Peterhoff* is to be regarded, but as an expression of the policy pursued by the particular Government. If a Spanish or Austrian officer had made a mistake with a British merchantman, nobody would even dream of anticipating mischief from the occurrence; but the Federal Government is now advancing extraordinary pretensions by the subject mentioned. Other, whose conduct has already been condemned, the seizure of the *Peterhoff*, whatever it may be, is not a natural error of a person inexperienced in public law. It is a deliberate attempt to extend and magnify the power of the blockade. Not that, indeed, the first step of the Federals in this direction. They have already almost blockaded certain ports of our own in their aggressions to intercept traffic between these ports and others, and at last they have gone the length of copying buccaneer adventurers in this country, cutting their own commissions on mercantile speculations, prosecuting ships beforehand by name, and seizing them without reference to destination or cargo, whenever they can be pounced upon at sea. We have no doubt, in short, that WILKES carried precise instructions to capture the *Peterhoff*. We believe also she may be released after more or less detention, and compensation perhaps, and paid on demand. The Federals will find their own recompense in the command acquired over the commerce of the seas and the alarm constantly created to traders; but it can hardly be denied that such proceedings call for serious attention on the part of our Government."

The *Times* has a characteristic review of the volume of diplomatic correspondence for the last year, published by the United States Government. It eulogizes *Mr. ADAMS*; says his dispatches are the best in the whole collection, being straightforward and business-like. In the estimation of the *Times*, Mr. DAYTON shows ability, but is rude and rough compared with Mr. ADAMS; while MAYNEY, CASSION M. CLAY and CAMBRON, display the most amusing egotism. SEWARD is tainted with his false proprieties and assertions, and his coarse manner of putting them.

Lord PALMERSTON proceeded from Glasgow to Edinboro, in which latter place he was formally presented with the freedom of the city and honored with the degree of LL. D. at the University. He made several speeches, but, as regards America, merely reiterated the defence of England's policy and continued neutrality. He spoke mainly in support of Rome, the Capital of Italy, which sympathized with the Poles, but said England would not forcibly interfere on their behalf. He hoped the united opinion of the European Powers would exert a beneficial influence on Russian policy.

FRANCE.

M. MAGNE will not be replaced in the Cabinet. FOULD tendered his resignation because PARIGNY exaggerated the amount of the credits drawn by the Government without the consent of the Chambers.

Rentes declined on the 1st of April to 69f. 15c.

POLAND.

It was reported that the Warsaw Revolutionary Committee had ordered its agents to cease making enlistments, and had resolved on every where ordering the insurgents to lay down their arms; and also that two insurgent leaders had already disbanded their forces.

The insurgents under LELEWELL were reported dispersed and obliged to seek refuge in Galicia, by the Russians. Another authority asserts that this force had repulsed the Russians.

The *Danziger Zeitung* asserts that the Emperor of Russia intends granting an autonomy to Poland; but will not grant a Polish national army.

GREECE.

The National Assembly, after proclaiming Prince WILLIAM, of Denmark, King, appointed a Committee to go to Copenhagen to offer him the crown, in the name of the Greek nation.

Commercial News by the Arabia.

[The week's Cotton market was received per *City of New-York*.]

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Various circulars report as follows: Flour steady. Wheat firmer; red Western 9s. 9d. @9s. 5d. Corn firm, at 28s. 6d. for mixed.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Beef dull. Pork dull. Bacon heavy. Butter nominal. Lard dull, at a decline of 6d. @1s. Tallow flat.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

Ashes steady, at 29s. 6d. for Pots, 32s. for Pearls. Rosin quiet, at 4s. 6d. @5s. 6d. for common. Spirits Turpentine quiet and steady, at 38s. 6d. Sugar dull. Connections, Rice inactive and downward. Soda ash dull. Cod Oil—Sperm, Linseed Oil steady, at 42s. @43s. 6d. Petroleum downward, at 1s. 4d. @1s. 5d. for crude.

LONDON MARKETS.

Wheat has a downward tendency, with decline of 1s. @2s. ⅌ quarter. Corn quiet and steady. Sugar inactive. Tea steady. Coffee steady. Rice quiet. Sparm Tallow quiet at 42s. 6d. Spirits Turpentine quiet at 38s. 6d. Tallow quiet at 45s. 6d. Spermaceti Oil, Linseed Oil inactive at 42s. @43s. 6d. Linseed Cake quiet and steady.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Monetary funds, on the 3d, were without variation. The 3d, Good Friday, was a holiday. The Money market was unchanged.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

The market is dull but steady; Illinois Central Railroad, 44¼@¾ discount. Erie Railroad, 40¼@40¾.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.

Sales of the week, 12,000 bales; Orleans *fair ordinaire*, 200f.; *bas*, 278f. Stock in port, 86,000 bales. The market is firmer.

LATEST MARKET NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday evening, April 4.

There is a holiday to-day in the cotton and other markets; nothing new to report.

LONDON, Saturday Evening, April 4.

Exchange is quiet to-day, but Consols are quiet. Consols closed 92¾@93¼ for money.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

Illinois Central Railroad, 44¼@44¾, discount. Erie, 44¼@45¼.

THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURGH.

A Flag of Truce—The Rebel Gen. Pemberton Sends a Bouquet and a Message to Gen. Sherman.

NEAR VICKSBURGH, Wednesday, April 8, 1863.

A flag of truce came up from Vicksburgh yesterday, the 7th, in charge of a rebel officer, who brought to our lines, in a yawl-boat, two Chaplains, ancient and seedy, who belonged to Wisconsin regiments. They were captured in Tennessee, probably at the battle of Murfreesboro. The officer who accompanied the flag of truce brought with him a magnificent bouquet from Gen. PEMBERTON, as a present to Gen. SHERMAN. It was composed of rarest flowers, both native and exotic, and its aroma filled the air. It had nothing of the smell of gunpowder about it. The officer presented the rare and beautiful gift, and stated to the Union General that he had no objection to his seeing the batteries, &c., at Vicksburgh, and invited him to come down and see them.

From Boston.

THE CALIFORNIA CAVALRY—THE THORNDIKE WILL CASE.

BOSTON, Thursday, April 16.

The California battalion arrived at Camp Meigs, Readville, this forenoon, where they found excellent quarters, amply provisioned. It is proposed to give the battalion a public reception in Boston.

The Massachusetts Supreme Court has decided the Thorndike will case in favor of the two children of ANDREW THORNDIKE, who died in 1864, thus sustaining the legality of his marriage with a German woman, with whom he entered into a civil contract of marriage at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, before the United States Consul, and with whom he lived as his wife, acknowledging the children as his up to the time of his death. ISRAEL THORNDIKE, brother of the deceased, was the contestant for the property, on the ground of the illegitimacy of his brother's children.

Fire.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Thursday, April 16.

The Female Seminary building at Warren, Mr. MAPES's house adjacent, and a barn, were destroyed by fire at an early hour this morning.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS.

GEN. FOSTER SAFE.

He is Reinforced, and Supplied with Ammunition and Provisions.

LONGSTREET STILL THREATENING SUFFOLK.

Departure of the Iron-Clads from Charleston Harbor.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, April 16.

A dispatch from Gen. PALMER to Maj. Gen. DIX, just received, states that Gen. FOSTER has been relieved.

A river steamer, with a regiment and supplies of provisions and ammunition, succeeded in running the batteries on the Tar River, and reached the wharf at Washington on the 14th.

The enemy are still investing Suffolk. Nothing of importance has transpired there to-day.

The Richmond *Sentinel* has the following:

"CHARLESTON, Sunday, April 12.

The entire iron-clad fleet departed at 2:30 and 4 o'clock for the South. The impression prevails here, however, that they will soon return to renew the attack.

REPORTS FROM LITTLE WASHINGTON.

BOSTON, Thursday, April 16.

A letter received here to-day, dated inside the fort at Washington, N. C., April 10, announces the death, at 10 A. M. that day, of Dr. WIRE, Surgeon of the Forty-fourth Massachusetts regiment.

The writer expresses confidence of their ability to hold out until reinforcements arrive.

The rebels were firing at the fort on the 10th, but *only two shots had taken effect inside. The rebels* remained at a respectful distance.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF SUMTER.

Letters from on Board the Iron-Clads.

THE KEOKUK.

The Paymaster of the unfortunate Iron-clad *Keokuk* writes:

"I am safe, and on board the Vermont, with the rest of our officers and crew, with the exception of Ensign McIlvaine, who will probably die of injuries received in the fight, and have not nearly all my clothing. My steward saved my sword and pistol, which is all that I have left. I saved my money, but barely escaped. They were below for it after the first were taken off from the vessel. Until that time, I was engaged with others in trying to stop leaks. The vessel was not given up until she had begun to settle fast. I got leave to-day to go home per *Arago*, but as all is so unsettled, and my books lost, I have thought it best to stop and straighten affairs for the men.

I will not attempt to describe the fight of the 7th, or the horrors of that afternoon. The *Keokuk* was struck 90 times, and the fire of her shots went through the small vessel! It was as one choice out of a thousand of us ever getting out of the fight. Never before was a vessel under such a fire! Over 300 guns must have been playing on us, and she was within 300 yards of Sumter. We were nearer the fort and further up than any other vessel.

The men were perfectly awe-stricken. Such was the roll of fire along the sides, that we could scarcely open the ports of the vessel to fire.

Poor McIlvaine—a splendid fellow—I helped out the last turret, and laid him on deck, but he died. We scarcely got him out of the ship before it sank. His head is cut to pieces, skull fractured, &c.

When the *Keokuk* was going down, within a short distance of Morris Island beach, the rebels on the island turned their hats and cheered. They might have sunk us, crowded as we were on a little ingoing, with their batteries. I fear Charleston may stand in spite of us, but hope another attack will be made. The Admiral, with the iron-clads, is still within the bar, but all is remote."

Another person who was on board the *Keokuk*, from the time she went into action until she sank, gives the following particulars:

"The vessel, it is known, steamed toward the rebel forts last in the line of battle; but the fire once engaged, the *Keokuk*, by her superior speed, and the splendid daring of her commander, (RAMSAY,) ran in toward Fort Sumter and took the fire of that fort at little more than half the distance at which the Monitor batteries had received it. Our informant explains this apparently inexplicable movement, so far as it was understood by the crew. The idea was that the *Keokuk* was the weakest of our vessels, and that that reasonably accounted for the position which was as signed her by the Admiral, still the officers were reflective under the implied reproach and the impossibility of going among the first into battle, and it was determined that whenever the opportunity offered the *Keokuk* should do her duty.

It should be remarked that the officers and crew, with a natural pride in the vessel as their own, did not believe that the Monitors were better than the *Keokuk* was not a first-class battery, and they believed that in the conflict into which they were entering they had an even chance with their brethren on the Monitors. Capt. RAMSAY, with his crew, were willing to test her, and take the risks. If she proved intolerable, one of her officers remarked, 'we were prepared to fight the rebels at the mouths of their cannon.' The excellent capabilities of the *Keokuk* for maneuvering also entered into the calculations and the confidence of her commander in the hazardous but brilliant design, which he had formed, and which he and his crew entered on without fear.

The *Keokuk* moved rapidly; she answered her helm beautifully, and she steamed into the fight while her consorts were receiving the rapid fire of all the forts. As she entered the range of the rebel guns the balls fell for a short time over and around her, but did not touch her. The first shot which struck hit her deck near the left turret, but glanced off. A moment after the turret received a heavy ball, which was deemed to be little less than a two hundred-pounder.

The high hopes with which the men of the *Keokuk* went into the fight were, by the effect of this shot, proved to have been delusive. It pierced the turret, badly slingering the iron and wood work of which it was constructed. The shot did not enter, but tumbled back into the water. Seventeen men were inside the turret. Bolt-heads and fragments of the broken timber flew among them, and Acting Master McIlvaine, commanding there, was struck and disabled. It is not too much to say that there was some consternation at that moment among those men. McIlvaine was removed below; and after the turret was struck again a part of the force was withdrawn from it to the main deck. The intelligence which was thus received by the crew of the vulnerability of the *Keokuk* was immediately followed by subsequent and similar proofs from the forward turret, and the effect of the shot on the sloping sides, which were broken through in like manner."

THE NANTUCKET.

An officer who was on the *Nantucket* gives his experience as follows:

"The first division had passed Moultrie, and was engaging Fort Sumter, but could not get nearer than *300 yards of the fort* on account of bayonets. About 6 P. M. we had a chance to fire, and fired three or four shots, when we were ordered to cease firing, and the first 15-inch shot was given to Sumter; covering the front to the right, Fort Sumter, the mark the recipient of an 11-inch shell. *The Nantucket, Nahant and Keokuk were now alone between the fire of Cummings' Point, Fort Moultrie and Sumter, amidst a perfect shower of 10-inch shot and shell, striking the Nantucket at every available point.*

A detailed description of the progress of the fight to its termination is not given by our informant, his duties on board preventing constant observation. The *Keokuk* was under fire nearly an hour. During this time Capt. RAMSAY occupied the lookout, directing the movements of his vessel. He was wounded at his post, a cannon ball striking near him, and the fragments of his clothing around him; but he declined to give up his position of active command.

Nearing Fort Sumter, I noticed that torpedoes had been run across from Sumter to Moultrie, attached to hawsers, so that it was an impossibility for any craft to cross. These torpedoes were arranged in clusters of from three to six feet apart. The *Keokuk* ventured nearer Sumter than any of the others, as she drew but six feet of water, and, of course, had for some time the exclusive fire of Sumter from the lower tier and the plunging shot of the barbette guns. After the *Keokuk* and *Nahant* withdrew, the *Nantucket* was between the fire of the three batteries for fifteen minutes. We returned the enemy's fire with much precision, our shot doing more execution on Moultrie. Before leaving the scene, our guns were trained upon Sumter, and an 11-inch shell was fired and exploded, which must have done considerable damage wherever it landed.

After we were out of range of the enemy's guns, we counted 41 indentations, our stout sight defies below the 15-inch, perhaps one in the pilot-house, and a number of smaller ones, either from shell or smoke-pipe ens completely perforated with holes. The rebels have fired upon us about 1,000 rounds of shot, it is thought that the *Nantucket* received as hard hits as any vessel, and came out with less apparent injury. She received not less than 100 shots. The builders of the *Keokuk* must feel gratified at the manner in which she withstood the fearful cannonading.

The rebels have fifty guns under the cover of Sumter, manned the Palmetto State and the Chicora."

THE NAHANT.

One who was among the balls on the *Nahant* writes:

"We got under way about 1 P. M. yesterday, and very soon Sumter opened on the Monitors, the lead ing boat. We worked along very slowly and carefully. All the time we could hear the occasional firing from Sumter and our Monitors. The lead boats did not stand fire long. They were soon beaten off, and the Admiral ordered us forward. We had been at our posts. We had been struck eight or ten times. Our Captain then struck four bells (go ahead fast) with a passageway, and said he would go in and fight hand to hand. We were then left alone, all having heaved off and took the whole fire from Sumter. A sharp-pointed rifle shot struck the toe of the turret, driving through two bolts, starting the inner plate shortly inches, and wounding the pilot on the knee and back, though not seriously. Our Captain was slightly wounded, the Quartermaster at the wheel was hurt, a moment before relieved another, who mortally wounded on the top of his head, his skull knocked in, and the poor fellow died at 6 P. M. Our Captain, Lieutenant Commander JOHN L. CUMMING, of the Sixth Ward, was respected by all, seamen and officers."

The Monitors Invulnerable.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A few months ago, the fleet of new Monitors passed the Hatteras storms, and were justly announced as invulnerable. Now, they have faced the BARNES and WARSOURNE ordnance aimed at them by the British Government through the agency of his fellow slave-trader JEFF. DAVIS, and are invulnerable. Mr. Bull has felt of our defenses, and if not satisfied, can try his hand on the *Florida, Dictator* and *Donator* Jeff., which will soon be ready for his attention by proxy or otherwise.

The conditions constantly deemed indispensable to sea-worthiness—*high sides and all the old fashioned paraphernalia of British iron-clads*—were scattered to the Monitors, to think armor. The result is not only resistance to the severest hammering that can be brought to bear upon them, but sea-worthiness besides—all of which turns the head of our venerable, and we may add, high-toned neighbor on the other side of the Atlantic. The little defects in pilot-houses and other details, can of course be remedied in the present vessels and avoided in the new ones.

It should be remarked that the *Keokuk* was not a Monitor, as many people suppose. The vessels have no principle in common. The *Keokuk* had no revolving turrets, but instead of them, two inclined stationary casemates, and inclined armor extending from them down to the water line. The Monitors had no casemates nor inclined sides. Their turrets are 11 inches thick, while the *Keokuk's* skin was composed of light alternate bars of wood and iron thinly plated. She was never intended nor expected to stand the heavy shot she was placed under. The Department had already made experiments which proved her vulnerability. But she was one of the most useful vessels in the service, when in her place, in virtue of her facility of rapid maneuvre, (she could turn round on her centre,) high speed, light draft and resistance to light artillery. Sending her to the front was rather less sensible than making the thinly-plated and clumsy *Ironsides* the flagship.

It should also be remembered, that these vessels were fighting against tremendous odds—thirty-two guns against some hundreds. If it ever comes to ship and ship, the result will be very different.

The satisfactory feature of the whole business is, that we are learning, "hand over hand," how to construct iron-clad ships, at a small loss of life and treasure. Our experience in this new warfare will be more than a match for any investigation our foreign enemies may happen to possess. Meanwhile, Nay-land adheres to her Alps sides, long casemates and thin armor; the day is fast gone over the resistless of a "Tecumseh" or "Atlas" plate at Shoeburyness, and the next, at her wits' ends because Whitworth or Armstrong has pierced them. All her iron-clads otherwise acknowledged to be vulnerable by her own new artillery, and still the general features of her unfinished vessels are unchanged. Well, Mr. Bull, Charleston is against school-boys, but its standard of scholarship is higher than Shoeburyness. F. C.

The Augmentation and Venting.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The magnificent letter of your correspondent, "W. S.," describing the recent naval battle at Charleston, has given a far better notion of the real value of ironclads than we ever had before, and clearly recorded to us the use to which these formidable engines of war can be profitably devoted.

In my New-Orleans letter of March 19, describing the attack on Fort Hudson, I made some remarks, under the heading of "Wood versus Iron," in which I ventured to argue against the plan adopted on that occasion, of employing wooden men-of-war, instead of iron-clads, against earthworks, and the recent experience of what our iron-clads endured at Charleston fully confirms the opinion then expressed.

Allow me to make a suggestion which, if immediately and faithfully carried out, would, I think, convert the recent affair at Charleston into almost a complete discomfiture of the enemy, as if our flag were already floating over that hot-bed of treason.

Now that it is clearly proved that impediments altogether too formidable are put in the way of our approaches against the city by water, let us, for the present at any rate, cease to waste our time and treasure in trying up the harbor of Charleston. A couple of our iron-clads safely riding within the bar, are sufficient for this.

Now for the other. Let two or three of those same Monitors be at once dispatched for service in the Department of the Gulf. Let them be ordered to go up the Mississippi to join Admiral FARRAGUT, between Port Hudson and Vicksburgh. Let them be instructed simply to *go past* Port Hudson, not condescending to stop and waste even one ounce of powder in return for all the splendid salutes they will get from the batteries. Once past Port Hudson, the remaining 300 miles of the Mississippi are as much in our possession as is the river Ohio. No apprehension need then be felt about the twisted *Hartford* and her gallant commander; our wooden fleet would be free to go elsewhere, and the only remaining great source of supply to the rebels, through Texas and the Red River, would be thus completely cut off.

The experiment of conveying vessel to the belly—is the only one the rebels now understand or care a straw about. Completely stop all *outside* supplies for a few months, and all the despotic power of JEFF. DAVIS cannot keep his colleagues or apparent followers from open mutiny. Port Hudson and Vicksburgh no longer beaten, would fall like ripe pears into our hands; for it is useless for them to look to the paltry relief to be afforded by Kirby Smith, when it is well known that the former is already terribly reduced in all the necessaries of life, and that the means of transportation are wonderfully meagre, even if there were anything to transport. In a very short time, therefore, *the garrisons of Port Hudson and Vicksburgh would* be driven to the choice of any of these evils: First—to starve; second—to come out and fight our land forces at a disadvantage, or get your shoes instead of present starved, of course; or, third—to which, which you may depend they would do, and quickly.

But to insure this result one more thing is wanted, by Sunday, viz., that the cotton speculators, contrabanders and speculators on the part of Major-Gen. BANKS. Let the cargoes of unprincipled New-York and Boston speculators, going all the way hence to Vicksburgh and Port Hudson via the Rio Grande and Texas, be stopped at the last doorway by an iron building at the mouth of the Red River, and with Charleston hermetically sealed, and the approaches from Texas too, let Gen. BANKS have military power, if he does not possess it already, to proclaim death to any one who shall be found passing goods through our lines to the enemy, by Rebel Kings, under any pretence whatever, and let him use only foreigners to cut freely about in offender or two—the higher in social or military position the better.

These suggestions, rigidly and honestly carried out, will, I venture to say, with little or no bloodshed, give us complete possession of the whole Mississippi River in the course of a few months, if not weeks. While, if we persevere in letting the enemy get their little pecuniary supplies from foreign and native sources, we may just as well call our army and navy home, for we may continue for years these glorious, bloody and costly iron and lead and water, with Jeff. Davis and his Cabinet, laughing at us. NEMO.

THE WAR IN THE FAR WEST.

General Blunt Preparing for Another Campaign, &c.

FORT SCOTT, Kansas, Thursday, April 9, 1863.

We begin to see and hear the bustle of preparations for another campaign by Gen. BLUNT. The promotion of the gallant officer carries with it, it is believed, a field of operations large enough for his energies. The First, or Kansas division of the old Army of the Frontier, has already commenced its movements, preparatory to again taking the field.

This division consisted of three brigades. The First, under Col. WEER, (subsequently Division Commander,) of the Tenth, and consisted of the Ninth, (cavalry,) Tenth and Eleventh Kansas, and Ninth (infantry) Wisconsin. The Second brigade consisted of the Second (cavalry) and Thirteenth (infantry) Kansas, Third (cavalry) and Ninth (infantry) Wisconsin, and was commanded by Col. CLOUD, of the Second Kansas. The Third brigade consisted of the three Indian regiments and the Sixth Kansas (cavalry,) Who was commanded by Col. JUNSON, of the Sixth, and is now under Col. FAUNTLEY, of the Third Indian, who is in command of the Eighth and Ninth Military Districts. Besides this force, there was an adequate supply of artillery. Gen. BLUNT believes in the latter sum.

The Tenth and Eleventh Kansas infantry arrived here on Monday last, from Springfield. A battalion of the Sixth, under Col. JUNSON, also entered town. The balance of the efficient regiment is with Col. FAUNTLEY, excepting two companies, under Major *Ransom, which have been stationed on the border of* Jackson County, Mo., and are now engaged in the laudable duty of exterminating bushwhackers in that section.

The Second and Thirteenth regiments remain at Springfield under Col. CLOUD, who has not yet been relieved from the command of the Southwest Missouri District. The Ninth Wisconsin infantry and the Wisconsin cavalry (six companies) are at Forsyth, Mo., with Col. WEER. The Third has orders to remain at this post, where two companies have been stationed for some time past. The Ninth and Twelfth Kansas are on service in the Indian country, and will probably so remain. Within the present month quite a respectable army will be assembled in this neighborhood. The Second and Third Colorado regiments are (it is reported) on their way in to join Gen. BLUNT.

Of course all speculations as to the plans of the coming campaign are futile, and would be out of place here. One fact may be of value. It appears that all the lately promoted Kansas Generals were to meet Gen. CURTIS and Senator LANE at St. Louis this week. Brig.-Gens. LANE and DENVER both have regiments where they might be made available in a movement across South Eastern Arkansas to Northern Louisiana and Northeast Texas. The First and Seventh regiments, lately commanded by those gallant officers, have been for some time past anxious to join the Kansas Division. Gen. EWING, lately Colonel of the Eleventh, will also be present at this interview. He left this post on Monday for St. Louis, and Leavenworth.

We have no important news from Col. FAUNTLEY. The enlistment of Union men still continues at Fayetteville. Col. HANNOUR, commanding the First Arkansas, has already raised the Second, and commenced on the Third. A great many of the men are contrabands from Hindman's army. Up to last advices no further incursion of rebel forces is known, nor is the condition of those still in that section improving, except as the opening of Spring will permit them. Great hopes are entertained by Missouri rebels of Price's movements, but I venture the assertion, that all who desire to commence pushwhacking with the growth of the leaves in Missouri, under the expectations that their famous General will be with them soon, will find themselves much deceived. Sterling Gen. PRICE certainly will not get north of the Ozarks, if the Missouri troops do their duty.

There is not much of interest occurring. A notorious guerrilla was lately captured and brought a prisoner to this post. His name is PRICE. He is a Captain in LEVISENSON's gang, the only organized rebel force in the extreme Southwest of Missouri. Though but a boy in years, being barely 20 years of age, PRICE is well known as one of the coolest and most daring of bushwhackers. He is also known as cruel and pitiless in the extreme. Two nights ago he made a desperate attempt to get out of the guardhouse, and succeeded in making a hole large enough for egress before the sentinel discovered him. He is now heavily ironed.

Quite a number of cases of highway robbery have occurred lately in the counties between this post and the Kansas River. It is evident that a great many bushwhackers and their sympathizers, driven out of Western Missouri by the vigorous measures of Gen. LOAN and Col. PENICK, have taken refuge in the border counties of our State. I hear, lately, through a Union refugee, of not less than seventy-five *suspects*, from Jackson County, Mo., residing in one locality in Leavenworth County, in this State. It is this class who are infesting our roads and towns. We need a vigorous administration of the civil authority, and a hearty cooperation of the military. With these influences, this evil might soon and summarily be suppressed.

A Military Commission and a General Court-martial have both been in session at this post for the last three weeks. The Commission adjourned on the 20th ult., after trying a number of citizens. Several cases of importance were brought before it. Among others was had the trial of citizens engaged with soldiers in an extensive robbery of commissary stores at this post last Winter. Companies E. and F., of the First United States Infantry, were stationed here up to the first week in February. During the months of November, December and January, some of the officers contrived to steal when on guard: 4,600 pounds of sugar, of the value of $1,397; 970 pounds of brown sugar, valued at $142.45; 610 pounds of brown sugar, valued at $73.06; 347 pounds of bacon, $15 ⅌; a quantity of beans, salt, candles, &c.—the whole loss amounting to $2,400.40½. It appears that *certain soldiers, when on guard, allowed others to* enter the storehouse, and carry away bags of coffee, barrels of sugar, &c. These were sold to certain parties in the town—grocers, tavern-keepers, and others. Coffee was sold for $15 per 100 pounds, when it could not be procured at St. Louis for less than $20 to $22 per cwt. Suspicions were turned upon certain citizens by the facts of their selling coffee at retail less than the honorable traders were doing. Others were questioned on account of the discovery that they had shipped large quantities of coffee from this post to the Missouri River. One of the prisoners appeared on evidence before a Court of Inquiry to have shipped over 5,000 pounds to Wyandot, receiving for the same 20 cents per pound. Another merchant, it was shown, received and bought at $18 per cwt. some 3,000 pounds of coffee, besides a quantity of pecans, sugar, &c. Through the exertions of Capt. HAZEN, C. S., at this post, there was recovered for the Government upon the discovery of the robberies, on the 20th of January last, coffee, sugar, candles, beans, &c., that various parties, to the value of $[illegible]. The total loss to the Government through these thieves, amounts to over $7,000. Nothing of consequence, of one, adding in relation to the others, receivers of stolen goods, six of whom were tried by the Commission.

Among the cases pending before the Court-martial, is the trial of a soldier belonging to the Ninth Wisconsin cavalry, for the willful murder of JOHN BROWN, a servo soldier of the First colored regiment. I learned but little of the circumstances, except that some months ago, that the Wisconsin man, while drunk, wantonly shot the negro, treating it as a good joke thereafter. This is the only case of serious collision between the white and colored soldiers in this section. The excitement could hardly have had a fairer trial than here. The town of Fort Scott is already Democratic, though from local causes it gave a large majority to the Republican State candidates last Fall. Some of its older citizens, upset with propriety be classed as rebel sympathizers. The garrison of the post, with the Commander, were (whatever their personal feelings may be) strong Pro-Slaveryites. From Maj. HANNOUR, the Commandant, the regiment has received nothing but kindness and courtesy. The Third Wisconsin, with slight exceptions, (both men and officers of this regiment come from Democratic districts,) are generally deserving of the same commendation. The negroes have been employed for three weeks past in fortifying the post. They have already built two large earthworks, and have two more to complete the works. It is the testimony of all who have to deal with them, that no more willing or capable hands could be found. The labor cost a child's play to them, and the hearty shouts and jubilant song they always exhibit, make a visit to the bastiles an unfailing source of amusement. H.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 16.

THE FRENCH IN MEXICO.

Advices from Mexico, received this morning, confirm the Texas dispatches of the unfortunate rumors that the French had taken Puebla. The only disagreement known to have taken place up to the 25th of March was between the forces under Quesada, of Casseroux's division, and detachments of French infantry, outside the line of fortifications which environ the city. The French, who drew from their position, and left in Quesada's hand as a part of his capture, fifteen Arabian horses. On the evening of the 31st of March, fifteen hundred cavalry left Puebla to operate in concert with Casseroux's Division. Reinforcements had also been sent to various forts about the town, one brigade of which was commanded by Gen. MAZA, and the other by Gen. TALZA, both well known in New-York. Nothing decisive had occurred as far as was known at the capital, on the 25th, but everything looked encouraging for the Mexicans. The soldiers in the garrisons and the people in the city were in excellent spirits, and confident. In the various forts and in the city there were about thirty thousand troops, highly disciplined, well armed and equipped. The French have between thirty-five and forty thousand men. Five high hills environ Puebla, two of them within the lines of its fortifications. The French have occupied the northeastern and more distant; also the one furthest west of the city, and in connection with it Atoyac Bridge. These positions give them the command of the telegraph and highway to Mexico. Beyond Atoyac Bridge Casseroux's division in strong force overhangs, and undoubtedly commands, these two French positions. The plan of the entire military situation, in and around Puebla, received by this mail, shows eleven different forts about and within the town. A prodigious deal of fighting, and by a very great force, will be required to take the place.

THE GOVERNMENT FINANCES.

The sale of five-twenty bonds received but a momentary check from the intelligence from Charleston on Monday and Tuesday. This will measure the popular appreciation of the result of the experiment with the iron-clads. The sale of these bonds by JAY COOKE & Co., for the first nine days, are as follows:

April 7, One million one hundred and sixteen thousand one hundred dollars.

April 8, Eight hundred and ninety-one thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

April 9, One million eight hundred and forty-one thousand six hundred dollars.

April 10, One million two hundred and thirty-three thousand six hundred dollars.

April 11, One million eight hundred and sixty-four thousand four hundred dollars.

April 12, Sunday.

April 13, Eight hundred and twenty thousand two hundred dollars.

April 14, Three hundred sixty-six thousand four hundred and fifty dollars.

April 15, One million one hundred and ninety-two thousand nine hundred dollars.

April 16, One million two hundred thousand two hundred dollars.

The sales have been restricted full one-half by the inability of the Department to furnish bonds. The means are nearly perfected for remedying this evil.

REPORTS OF CAVALRY SKIRMISHING.

There are further reports of cavalry skirmishing between STUART's command and the enemy near Culpepper; but nothing to indicate any serious collision.

THE REPRIMAND REMOVED.

By order of Maj.-Gen. HOOKER, the prohibition as to granting leaves of absence and furloughs to members of the Tenth New-York (BRIDE's) and the Eleventh New-York (PORTMAN's) batteries has been rescinded, as both have recently improved much in discipline.

THE EXEMPTIONS FROM CONSCRIPTION.

The report of the Medical Board appointed to determine the physical disability of conscripts, is said to be made, and said to present many holes of escape.

THE NEW FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

The plates for the fractional currency are complete, and will be put upon the

FREE LABOR MOVEMENT IN LOUISIANA.

The Successful Operation Established—Promising Results—Important Official Report Made to Gen. Banks—Interesting Letter from a Southern Planter—The Voluntary System to Triumph.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, New-Orleans, Sunday, March 29, 1863.

To give you all possible information regarding the movement here that we are trying into form—some plan for the reorganization of labor in the late Slave States—I send you a printed circular issued by a gentleman who but a short time since was as thoroughly Pro-Slavery in his ideas that the negroes could not work faithfully under the voluntary system, that he lived decide the number thus were continually demanded to do a specific amount of work. But he now admit that he had altogether too much force for the size of his plantation, and he had to rent other plantations for the accommodation of his surplus slaves. The circular movement was inaugurated and continued simply to save the labor of the necessary, the belief being that under the Union, emancipation would finally be adopted, and with it the destruction of the material interests of the South. Already the experience of the voluntary system has exploded this fallacy. I have seen a letter from one of the managers of this gentleman, who says that he is perfectly satisfied that he will make 1,000 hogsheads of sugar, and that the managers these estates now with less trouble than he formerly did. He realizes that the negroes take as much interest in the work as if it were their own, and that for a month past all the best qualities exacted for misconduct for a month on three estates will not amount to five dollars. I have heard from other photos almost equally good reports. Among the Pastors who have given in their experience are the managers of some few of the largest plantations in the State. By referring to the rules which you have already published, it will be observed that a negro cannot stay on a plantation unless he works. If he is ten minutes too late in the morning he loses ten cents, and other similar fines are exacted for infraction of the rules. If he obeys cheerfully he is sure of his food, clothing and medical attendance for himself and family, and at the end of the year $24. In addition, if he is industrious, from his half acre of land, and in various other ways, he can earn from $20 to $75. Should the manager succeed in raising ten hogsheads to the hand, not an extraordinary yield, *the negro will have an additional $25.* The inducements of prizes are also held out, first to the man for superior industry, and to the women for keeping their cabins and their children in order. Thus, by a proper disposition of rewards and punishments, the publisher of the circular below has succeeded in bringing order out of what appeared chaos, and he is now surrounded by a force of happy and contented agricultural laborers, instead of a sullen, discontented and helpless set of slaves.

CIRCULAR.

TO CAPITALISTS: The present state of things in Louisiana presents an extraordinary opportunity for investment, as will appear from the annexed statements, showing the actual cash investment necessary to carry the concern to the crushing. This state of things is caused by the planters having lost control of their labor, and many or all of their mules, by their not having the means to purchase supplies and tools, because they have no faith in free negro or other labor.

For these reasons, those than the sugar estates will not be sold, and I have therefore been able to rent from the owners three plantations for from one to one cent of the value of the lands and machinery, which have now in successful operation, and fully stocked with negroes, mules and supplies sufficient for the growing crop.

On these estates there will be cultivated fifteen hundred acres in cane, five hundred in cotton, and five hundred in corn. In favorable seasons these lands produce from 800 to 3,000 pounds of sugar per acre, and a bale of cotton. The cash expenses will not exceed $16,000, which will carry the crop to grinding. The balance of the expenses, amounting to about $40,000, are paid out of the crop. These figures show that one-eighth of a crop will pay expenses and one-half a crop, at present prices, will net two dollars to one actually invested, or four to one on the entire expense. The probable expenses and results of growing a cotton plantation are as follows:

Rent of four hundred acres, cash	$2,000
Thirty mules, at $150 each	4,500
Hire and supplies of 50 hands, $125 each	6,250
Sundries	2,000
Total	$14,750

Of this amount but $3,000 in cash will be required, one-half of which will be invested in mules. A fair average crop will be one to a bale per acre, and, at present prices, will return twenty dollars for one invested, or ten to one in the actual expenses, leaving a large margin for short crops, low prices and other contingencies.

To parties seeking investments I offer the following extraordinary terms, for the purpose of raising funds to extend my operations, by renting plantations and cultivating them, which may be delivered until the 1st of May, or by furnishing mules and supplies to planters, who will cultivate the crop on shares:

I will borrow money in sums of $500 and upward, giving liens upon my growing crops as security, which money will be used in entire safety in plantations or in renting and working cotton plantations. The profits will be equally divided, and parties who choose will have the active management of their funds.

The only doubt about the matter is whether continuous labor can be obtained. The service results that half can be obtained. Should this be the case, the crop will require but $150 in labor to make five hogsheads of sugar or ten bales of cotton.

Circumstances have compelled me to change my opinion on this subject. Heretofore as I have several hundred negroes working as well as they ever did, according to the judgment of overseers who have the reputation of being the hardest workers in the State.

Further, the negroes voluntarily return to their homes and bind themselves to faithfully obey the rules of the plantation for one year; and we have the Commanding General's assurance that they shall do so, either on the places where they engaged, or on the farms of our Government for locations without pay. Besides, the negroes cannot travel a mile without a pass, and cannot leave their estates without my consent. And, lastly, they have no desire to undergo the hardships of the last few months. Liberty to starve in idleness, they have had to their sorrow, is less productive of happiness than liberty to work for a sure support for themselves and children. Hence, to expel them from the place for half-a-dozen months, or any other similar cause, in my opinion, is the severest punishment that could be inflicted.

Entertaining these views, I shall be pleased to meet parties who will take an active interest in the management of a crop, or those who merely wish to make a profitable investment.

The most satisfactory references will be furnished.

For further particulars, address Box No. 3,346; or apply to BENJ. F. SMITH, Plantation Agent and General Commission Merchant, No. 16 Magazine-street, New-Orleans, La.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF NEGRO LABOR, NEW-ORLEANS, La., March 6, 1863.

DR. B. F. SMITH—SIR: By authority of the General Commanding, I will visit the plantations under your charge as frequently as possible, and will take care, so long as you observe your part of the contract, that the negroes shall render faithful obedience and labor during the year. They will not be allowed to leave the place or plantation.

If they violate their agreement, I will place them on Government works, without pay, or subject them to some other salutary punishment. I highly approve the above rules, and being personally familiar with your practical business, and having a large number of hands, I am led to believe that you will certainly be able to keep them in order and secure faithful labor, with but little interference of the military authorities.

Be assured, however, that justice to the blacks, as well as to the employer, will lead me to use strong measures to enforce kindness, and to protect the laborer.

Very respectfully, yours,

GEO. H. HEPWORTH,
Lieut. and Gen. Sup. of Negro Labor.

I have the further satisfaction of placing before the public an official report made to Gen. BANKS upon the situation of the negroes, and as to how the new system regarding labor work when put in practical operation. It is from the pen of the Rev. GEORGE H. HEPWORTH, Unitarian minister of Boston, formerly a chaplain to one of the Massachusetts regiments, which post he resigned, and accepted a First Lieutenancy in one of the regiments of Native Guards. From his military duties, he has been detailed to visit the different parts of the State. The result I give, I think the report will be read through, and the country with interest. The statements and suggestions recorded should at once put a stop to the Indulgence of all dreams, worse than Utopian, of the possibility of suddenly placing the negro in a condition of unrestricted freedom. Give to Mr. LINCOLN'S noble Proclamation the widest latitude, so far as its legal effects are concerned, but let the transitions following its physical action be dependent on time.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 26, 1863.

Maj.-Gen. N. P. Banks:

SIR: In compliance to your request, I have attempted to carry into effect your wishes respecting the relations between the planters and the negroes. I have visited every Provost-Marshal between New-Orleans and Baton Rouge, and ascertained, with some degree of accuracy, the facts concerning the fugitive blacks in this Department. As I feared would be the case, I found their condition to be most deplorable; indeed, so bad was it, that I am sure it would have been the cause of some dreadful epidemic had no remedy been provided. The negroes have been crowding within our lines every day, in every possible state of destitution; some have brought bundles on their heads containing their little all, but most have come with nothing but what they wore. It has been quite impossible to furnish them all with proper places to sleep in, so they have been allowed to build huts for themselves, or to occupy certain deserted houses, which rations have been served out on which they have subsisted. Still, the necessary change in their mode of living, and the habits which they have contracted, arising partly from their idleness and partly from their poverty in our camp, had already begun to exhibit fatal results. It is not merely an act of humanity, but also a political necessity for Government to provide some remedy for the admittedly increasing evil. Accordingly, I have arrived at the following propositions, which you may modify or reject, by which you propose to use my influence with the planters, by which I feel that the working portion of the community are the most earnest enemies of the Union. Just the reverse; they have been forced into their present attitude by the military power at Richmond, the dread of confiscation, and the fear of the mob. Wealth and agriculture never favored revolution.

By this rebellion my property has depreciated 50 per cent., and though I never had an overseer, never whipped a negro in my life, never had one to run away, never had one stolen, never for crime, and always fed, and clothed, and nursed them well, and given them a chance to earn good wages for themselves, I have lost several of my best men. Years ago I adopted Gen. Marshal's idea of a system of compensation for negro labor. And when the chronologist lays out one of my people, after having finished the work for me, earned less than $75, and so on up to $150 per annum. This year I have given them one of my best fields; I supplying seed, implements and utensils, picking, ginning and packing the cotton; I dividing among the laborers one-half the proceeds. This action on my part was the result of my own reflections and experience, and it accords well to the plan recommended by Gen. BANKS, though it was not in position by law as early as September last. I am now ready to carry my trade operations into effect. Property conducted, it would yield great political results. At present measures, it appears to every way against the interests of the Union. The persons given to the city are alarmingly numerous. I will prove this to you on sight. I hope to be able to visit the city in —— days. I have engaged considerable cotton, and can draw much more from the interior, if the General will allow me to bring certain merchandise to pay for it, the transactions to be exclusively between me and my planters. The necessities of trade, if properly conducted, will do us much to the Union as an army. I will explain, if you desire, my meaning. I arrive, and pay most respectful regards to Gen. BANKS, whose ability I conscientiously believe to be conservative, conciliatory and wise.

This explains the meaning of the following notice which I found in the New-Orleans Era of the 27th inst.:

NOTICE.

CHIMNEY-SWEEPS, NEW-ORLEANS, March 27, 1863.

With the view of combining the trade in the interior of this State to a legitimate and proper channel, and serve as the so sensible the trade which are attempted from this Department, I have the pleasure to inform all chimney-sweeps, where they will be ordered to the Commanding General.

GUTTERREZ BULLITT,
Special Agent of the Treasury Department and
Acting Collector of Customs.

Now, it must be remembered, that the above extracts are from a letter written by a native-born Southerner, a gentleman that has observedly occupied a large space in the public eye, whose father before him was a large planter, and who has been all his life, since born, practically conversant with, practically identified with Slavery. It will be perceived that this gentleman acknowledges the utter folly of secession—looks on it as a remedy for political evils, and that his own suggestions and experience led him to pursue the very course of administration on his plantation that *has been evolved by Gen. BANKS, who, in turn, has assisted his own separate views, by the advice of the most practical planters in the State.*

NOT THE MAN.—We recently published some patriotic resolutions adopted by the Thirty-second regiment, Illinois Volunteers, of which Col. J. A. LOGAN, now Brigadier-General, was erroneously said to be the commander. The Thirty-second is commanded by Col. SEAR LOGAN, of Central Illinois, who has been in active service since the organization of that party. Brig.-Gen. J. A. LOGAN, who is equally zealous in support of the Government, is a Democrat from Southern Illinois, and was never connected with the Thirty-second regiment, although he commanded the Thirty-first for a time.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 2031, 2039, 2041, 2043, 2047, 2051, 2053, 2055, 2057, 2059, 2065, 2069, 2071, 2073, 2077, 2079, 2081, 2083, 2087. *Part II.*—Nos. 2311, 2331, 2345, 2349, 2353, 2355, 2357, 2359, 1206, 604½, 1917, Casey vs. Dalrymple, 2361, 2363, 2365, 2372, 2376, 2143, 2378, 2126, 2311. *Part III.*—Nos. 2326, 2052, 1867, 611, 712½, 947, 216, 634, 1088, 1177, 1185, 1246, 1118, 893, 1161, 1031, 716½, 601½, 2346, 512. Short causes.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. not posted.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1971, 2088, 2090, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2109, 2111, 2112, 2115, 2117, 2118, 2121, 2122, 2125. *Part II.*—Nos. 1508, 1782, 1152, 1514, 1736, 1136, 2123, 1974, 1710, 794, 2104, 2105, 2108, 2106, 2107.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—No calendar. *Part II.*—Nos. 1397, 1692, 1851, 1867, 1944.

The Fat-Boiling Nuisance—Another Complaint.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge McCarthy.

Morris Grabfelder vs. John Rea and others.—This is an action brought by the plaintiff—a store-keeper at No. 524 Third-avenue—against the defendants, dealers in lard, hogs, &c., to recover damages for injuries to plaintiff's business by defendants boiling fat, &c., in the cellar beneath plaintiff's store.

The complaint alleges that the defendants are copartners under the firm-name of "John Rea & Co.," occupying the building No. 522 Third-avenue, and the basement of Nos. 524 and 526 Third-avenue, corner of 37th-street.

That the plaintiff occupies the premises at No. 524 Third-avenue, for his business as well as a residence for himself and his family. That the defendants use the basement under plaintiff's store for the boiling of swine's flesh, &c., and that they keep on their premises large quantities of unsound hogs, &c., and obstruct the plaintiff's sidewalk; that the fat-boiling is carried on day and night; that steam, smoke, effluvia and noxious smells arise from the boiling thereof, and enter plaintiff's premises to the inconvenience of which many of his customers have left him, and the health of his family has become impaired; his business greatly reduced, and his dwelling rendered unfit for habitation.

The defendants deny the allegations of the complaint, except as to boiling or trying lard a small portion of the time.

The case is still on.

J. Brierley for plaintiff, Martin & Smith for defendants.

Verdict for An Alleged Wrongful Detention.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Ulshoeffer.

Marquis D. Thomas and Another vs. Josiah W. Barker.—This action was brought to recover for the alleged wrongful detention of eighty-eight barrels of flour, "Magnolia" brand; twenty barrels of flour, "Mount Vernon" brand; twenty barrels of flour, "N. C. Hill" brand, and twenty barrels of flour, "J. R. Livingston" brand, claimed to be worth $[illegible] 62. It was alleged that the property was taken by one Searing, and afterward coming into the possession of the defendants, he refused to surrender it.

The defence was that the defendant obtained the flour from Searing, whom he believed to be the rightful owner of the same, and that he and one Duckworth were *bona fide* purchasers of the flour. The trial resulted in a verdict for the plaintiffs for $[illegible] 62.

Benedict & Boardman for plaintiffs, H. Brewster for defendant.

A Constable Among the Magic Boxes—They do not Mislead Him.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.

Edward Hungston vs. Thomas Mulligan.—The plaintiff alleged that the defendant, a constable, had wrongfully seized certain boxes, stands, &c., containing magical articles, or for magical use—that one of them was marked "Prof. Anderson." The defendant did not claim but that one of the boxes was marked "Prof. Anderson," and averred that all that was taken belonged to that magician, and was taken as his property, and by reason of a judgment against him.

The case was stated in the Term of yesterday. The jury now found that the defendant's official action was correct, by giving him their verdict.

United States Circuit Court—April 14.

Before Judge Nelson.

At the opening of the Court, several jurors who had failed to appear in Court on a previous day, were called up to show cause why they should not be fined.

They all, with one accord, tendered excuses, which the Court accepted as sufficient, except in one case in which the Court imposed a fine of $10.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

William S. Grossmyer vs. The New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company.—This is an action to recover damages for an injury to the plaintiff by the defendants' cars. The action was tried once before, and the jury failed to agree.

The facts set up by the plaintiff are, that he took the cars at Jersey City so as to be at Market-street station, in Newark; when the cars stopped at the first stopping place in Newark, the conductor called out Newark, and the plaintiff got off, but learning that this was not the place where he wanted to get out, he undertook to get on the cars again, and in so doing, his foot was injured.

The defendants deny that the injury was caused by any negligence on their part, and claim that the injury was caused by the negligence of the plaintiff himself.

The case is still on.

Legal Notices.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Notice of issue for the May term must be filed on or before the 25th inst. It is not necessary to file notice in causes which were on the February calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Notice of issue for the May term must be filed with the Clerk on or before the 25th inst.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Christ, &c., vs. Chapin, &c.—Motion granted on payment, in four days, of the costs of the trial, $20, and $10 costs of opposing this motion, judgment to stand for the quantity of [illegible] dollars and $10 costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Monell.

Rawlins vs. Young.—Motion to confirm, in part granted, and Receiver appointed. Papers in Clerk's office.

Before Justice Monell.

Loucheigh et al. vs. Solomon et al.—Findings settled and filed with Clerk.

Fenchosewitz vs. Kleinfeld; Clement vs. Meyer et al.—Orders granted.

Court of Appeals Decisions.

IN COURT OF APPEALS, April 11, 1863.

Judgments Affirmed—Sherwood vs. People; People vs. Mason; People vs. Elkin; People vs. Kenyon.

Judgment Affirmed with Costs—Butcher and ano. vs. Corwin, adm'r; Martin vs. Foster; Schell, Receiver vs. Bonstell, Hunt vs. Van Wert, adm'r; Porter vs. Havens; Bill, exec'r vs. D'Arcy; People, &c., vs. Ann Arbor; Bowie, Adm'r, vs. Vanderbilt; Keneday vs. Van Allen; Lake Ontario, &c., vs. Bank of Albany; Ely, Adm'r vs. First Baptist Church, Brooklyn; Brooklyn Fire Insurance Co., Reeve and ano., vs. Holmes; Chautauqua Co. Bank vs. Risley; Gale, Jr., vs. Kane; Stevens vs. Commercial Insurance Co.; Shannon vs. Corvelle; Bates vs. Colt and ano.; Bank of Auburn vs. Dunstreet; Clapp vs. Graves and Clapp vs. Graves and ano., Wendy vs. Pepper; Lambert vs. Mason; Ballard vs. Ballard; Bank of Chenango vs. Brown; Brinckerhoff vs. Bingham; Chase vs. New-York Central RR. Co.; Loomis, Supervisor vs. Hughes and ano; Gravel vs. Bowlsen.

Judgments reversed—New Trial ordered—Costs to abide event—Cotton vs. Ward; Bank of Genesee vs. Patchin Bank; Jr.; Simmons and ano. vs. Simon and ano.; Clark vs. Dillon; Bank of Genesee vs. Patchin Bank; Curtis vs. Gane and ano.; Same vs. Same; Hance and ano. vs. Cayuga and Susquehanna R. R. Co.; Bank State of New-York vs. Farmers Branch Bank, &c.; Merriman vs. Conklin; Gatward vs. Fire Department of New-York; Exchange Bank vs. Monteath and ano.; Sloan and ano. vs. Yale et al.

Judgment of Supreme Court reversed and that of Sessions affirmed—People vs. Clements.

Order of General Term reversed and Special Term affirmed with costs—Brown and others, executors, vs. Rensselaer and Boston Railroad Company; Genesee College vs. Bowdoin; Wakefield vs. Dashiell and another; Harris vs. Harris.

Order of General Term affirmed without costs to either party—Sent, executor, &c., vs. McNaughton.

Order of General Term reversed and judgment for plaintiff on verdict with costs—Sweenan vs. Prince and others.

Appeal dismissed with costs—Tanner vs. Tooley, administrator and others.

Judgment reversed, with costs—The People, &c., vs. New-England Mutual Life Insurance Company.

Judgment affirmed with costs—Dunn vs. Board of Police Commissioners; Gardner vs. Same; do. Hope vs. Same; do. Germain vs. Same; do. Murphy vs. Same; do. McGuire vs. Same; do. Sheridan vs. Same; do. Funk vs. Same.

Judgment affirmed with costs—Bank of Republic vs. Throop et al.; Ten per cent.; Black River Bank vs. Fermanian and ano.; Bank of Genesee vs. Patchin Bank; Ten per cent.; Hendricks vs. Ellis; Ten per cent.; McBride vs. Farmers' Bank of Salem; Ten per cent.; Bennett vs. Davis; Ten per cent.

Order of General Term affirmed, and judgment absolute for plaintiff—Wilkins vs. Supreme Court to assess plaintiffs' damages—Shield and others vs. Atlantic Fire and Marine Insurance Company.

Order of the General Term affirmed and judgment absolute for defendant, with costs—Ludlow exr., &c., vs. Cadman and others.

Special judgment without costs to either party—Wyman, adm'r, vs. Wyman and another.

Order of General Term reversed, and judgment on report affirmed with costs—McAlister vs. Babcock and another.

Order appealed from reversed with costs—Boils vs. Garr, ex'r, &c.

Judgment reversed and judgment for defendant with leave to plaintiff to apply to Supreme Court to amend his complaint on proper terms—Fowler vs. N. Y. Elevated Railroad Co.; Ten per cent.

Cases not decided—People vs. Duffy; Wright vs. Garlinghouse; Caughey and another vs. Smith and another; Van Rensselaer vs. Rensselaer; Finch vs. New; Emmons vs. Auburn Mineral Company; Terry et al. vs. Day; Ten per cent.; Black vs. Lathrop.

Ordered that that part of the order of the Supreme Court which avoids an issue be and the same is hereby reversed, and the residue of said order be and the same is hereby affirmed. It is further adjudged and decreed by this Court that Mary Grace Fairchild was the wife and is the widow of said deceased, and that she is entitled to letters of administration on the estate of said deceased. The Supreme Court be and is hereby directed to carry this decision into effect, and that neither party recover costs of the other in this Court—Martin F. Devlin vs. Mary Grace Fairchild.

Judgment of General Term affirmed with costs—Judgment of Special Term affirmed with costs—McCombie and another vs. Sun Mutual Insurance Company.

Judgment affirmed without costs—People ex rel. Commissioners of Emigration vs. Supervisors Richmond County.

Motions for reargument denied, with $10 costs—Griswold vs. Haven and Olney.

That two cases argued at present term.

Applications for motion of opinions should be addressed to E. Peshine Smith, Esq., at Albany.

A. S. VALLIMADGE, Clerk.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, APRIL 16, 1863.

[illegible]

The sales in the Money market continues at low rates of interest, and left for the employment afforded by the Treasury at 5 ⅌ cent.; temporary loans would fall below that figure even to the Brokers. It is understood that the Treasury line of Deposits, which the law limits to one hundred millions, is nearly full. The deposits, to-day, are $600,000, and the conversions into the new loans of 1862 amount to $900,000.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York Bank	111	Bank of Republic	118
Manhattan	104	Bank of N. America	101
Mechanics'	105¾	Bowery	98
Union	105	Irving	98
Phenix	106	Metropolitan	98
America	110	People's	95
Phenix	105¾	East River	95
Dry Dock	100	Market	98
Greenwich	112	Seventh Ward	100
Mec. & Traders'	115	Corn Exchange	100
Merchants' Exchange	91	St. Nicholas	95
State of New-York	101	Commonwealth	91
Broadway	120	Seventh	100
Ocean	95¾	New-York County	110
American Exchange	105	Importers & Traders'	115
Pacific	120	East	100
Chatham	99	New-York Exchange	100

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

[illegible]

ERIE RAILWAY—FIRST QUARTER, 1863.

	1863.	1862.
January	[illegible]	$[illegible]
February	629,736	[illegible]
March	946,040	[illegible]
Total	$2,611,325	$[illegible]
Increase this season		$[illegible]
40 ⅌ cent. net on $2,611,000 is		$1,044,400
3 months interest, Rent and Taxes	$450,000	
2 months interest on Preferred Stock	150,000	600,000
Surplus		$444,400

The earnings of the Erie Railway for the month of March were:

1863	$[illegible]	$[illegible]
1862	[illegible]	632,606 04
Increase	$306,034 60	

The earnings of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad for the second week in April were:

1863	$[illegible]
1862	20,208
Increase	$10,8[illegible]

Mr. C. R. St. George, of the Stock Exchange firm of Oddie, St. George & Co., was to-day elected a member of the regular Exchange Board.

The following decision by the Secretary of the Treasury, appears in *Thompson's Reporter* of this date:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 14, 1863.

SIR: Your letter of the 1st inst. is received.

The three-year 7.30 Bonds I do not consider as securities contemplated by the act to authorize National currency to be deposited for circulation, until they are converted into Bonds of a longer date. Yours, &c.,

S. P. CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury.

To J. Pierrepont, Esq., New-York.

The following list, then, (under the Reporter) embraces the stocks that are receivable as security for National Currency: $6,415,200 sixes of 1867; $8,008,941 sixes of 1868; $7,022,000 fives of 1871; $26,000,000 fives of 1874; $[illegible] 317,000 fives of 1881; [illegible] Seven-Thirties. The sixes of 1867 can be obtained by converting the 7.30 Treasury notes, and the 6.20 sixes are obtainable up to the 30th of June, as per *Law*—that is, without further interest or commission. The market price of the sixes of '67 and '68, and also of the fives of '71 and '74, are relatively higher than the sixes of 1881, so that the stocks for National banking are practically reduced to the 6.20 sixes of 1862 and the '81 sixes.

Sales of Real Estate—April 16.

BY A. J. BLEECKER, JR., & CO.

Bond and 1st mort. 24 ft. West 24th-st	$2,750
Parcel No. 141 Sullivan-st., 25.8x100	2,450
Parcel No. 143 Sullivan-st., 25.8x100	1,600
Parcel No. 145 Sullivan-st., 25.8x100	1,500
Parcel No. 139 Thompson-st., 24.8x100	3,050
Parcel No. 237 Thompson-st., 24.8x100	3,250
Parcel No. 239 Thompson-st., 24.8x100	3,300
House and 13 acres on Whitestone-av., near Flush'g	13,600

BY E. W. LUDLOW & CO.

House and lot No. 208 Cherry-st	$1,370
Property No. 418 Cherry and No. 422 Water-st	5,100
Lots 2, 3, 24 ft. x 120 ft. 2d year of Madison-st., 22½ to 3, each $10,000	30,000
1 lot adjoining above	9,000

BY MILLER, WILSHIRE & CO.—APRIL 15.

Lot and buildings No. 80 Greenwich-st	$11,500
Lot and buildings No. 87 Greenwich-st	8,000
House and lot No. 202 Washington-st	4,350
House and lot No. 32 Mulberry-st	3,300
House and lot No. 83 Madison-st	3,700
House and lot No. 7 Mangin-st	4,075

The Pork-Packing Trade of the West.

The Cincinnati *Price Current*, of the 10th inst., publishes its annual statement of the Pork-packing trade of the West. The editor says: "The result is wonderful. The number of hogs packed the present season is over *four million* head, being an increase over the packing of the season of 1861-2 of over a million and a quarter, namely, 1,255,797, being an increase of 46 ⅌ cent. The decrease in weight is 7½ ⅌ cent., leaving a net increase of over 38 ⅌ cent. as compared with last year. The yield of lard is five pounds per hog less than it was in 1861-2, but owing to the great increase in the number of hogs slaughtered, there is an absolute increase in quantity of 22½ ⅌ cent. over last season. In these comparisons we do not include the Tennessee packing last season. It will be seen that the great increase was in that section of the West tributary to Cincinnati, that of all that section, in no place was any thing packed so much as in Iowa, and our correspondents in that State say that fully one-half the hogs packed in Chicago, were stopped from transit and slaughtered, the shortness of corn in this way. The corn crop in that State the past two years, was an absolute good one; but owing to the blockade of the Mississippi, the usual channel of outlet to a market, and the low price, the article did not admit of transportation to the East. It was therefore as a matter of necessity fed to hogs, to an extent unusual, and which would not have been the case had a market been accessible. This applies not only to Iowa, but to that portion of Illinois bordering upon the Upper Mississippi. Owing to the great speculation in gold, rates of cash, compared with previous prices, were obtained, and which proved of as much advantage to the feeders, as if the currency was down to a specie basis. The rise in gold caused some but slight increase in the cost of the hogs, and those who purchased at lowest range, made little. It will be seen that there is a large increase in all the States but Kentucky, and in that State there is a decrease, but this is not wonderful, and the surprise is that the packing along the Ohio was as large, as it has been, owing to the disturbed state of family and the repeated incursions of the rebels along the border.

Recapitulation of the number of Hogs packed during each of the last two seasons:

	1862-3.	1861-2.
Ohio	701,300	581,853
Iowa	269,168	63,577
Indiana	406,208	587,525
Illinois	835,881	1,404,634
Missouri	132,766	264,011
Kentucky	14,945	130,920
Wisconsin	106,506	106,745
Tennessee	182,609	None.
Grand Totals	2,609,783	3,354,986
Increase		1,175,797

With regard to the average weight and the yield of lard, we have the following result by States, though we failed, as usual, to get the average weights in many cases, and the yield of lard, in a still greater number of cases, but both were given more generally than they were last season.

	Average weight per Hog.		Yield of Lard per Hog.	
	1862-3.	1861-2.	1862-3.	1861-2.
Ohio, Bs	230	223¼	34	27
Indiana, Bs	221¼	209	30¾	27
Illinois, Bs	226	217¼	30¾	28
Kentucky, Bs	221	224	30¾	31
Missouri, Bs	224	224	30¾	29
Iowa, Bs	224	220¼	34	29¼
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	33	30¾

The aggregate weights of similar numbers of hogs packed in each point from whence the average weights were taken at last season and this, compare as follows:

	Pounds.
1861-2	727,223,021
1862-3	647,682,115
Decreased	79,541,376

This is equal to about 7¼ ⅌ cent., and which may be regarded as correct an indicator as is necessary of the per centage of decrease in weight of the entire packing; and this being deducted from the increase in number, not including Tennessee, makes the net increase over 38½ ⅌ cent. The yield of lard per hog, last season, was 34 lbs.; this season it was 29 lbs., showing a decrease of five pounds per hog; but the number of hogs being vastly greater this than last season, the falling off in lard from one to which will be seen by taking the whole number of hogs packed both seasons, and multiplying them with the yield of lard, each season respectively, as follows, not including the Tennessee packing last season:

	Pounds.
1862-3	116,016,688
1861-2	92,196,033
Increase this season	23,819,154

Here, then, we find there is an actual increase of 27¼ per cent. We will here remark that the yield of lard given above, as well as in previous years, does not include head and gut lard or grease, as in all cases where the lard and gut is added, we exclude it from our tables.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, April 16, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been: 12,000 Ashes, 3,667 bbls. Flour, 600 bbls. and 1,200 bags Meal, 666 bushels Wheat, 768 bushels Corn, 693 bushels Rye, 56 bushels Barley, 4,610 bushels Oats, 1,012 bushels Malt, 5,148 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,270 pcs. Wines.

ASHES—Sales, today, 20 bbls., including Pots, at $8@$8 25, and Pearls at $8@$8 12½ ⅌ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is inactive at former prices. Java clipper heavily at 30½@36c., Laguayra at 32c.@34c., Maracaibo at 32c.@34c., Rio at 30c.@32c., and St. Domingo at 29c.@30½c. ⅌ lb., usual terms.

COTTON—Is dull and heavy at 56c.@57c. for Middlings, ⅌ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quiet and rather heavy to-day. Sales, 6,200 bbls. including Superfine State and Western at $5@$5 20; *50; poor to choice extra State at $5 70@$7 30, mostly at $6@$6 25; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 20@$7 30 ⅌ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$4 15	$4 50
Extra State	4 70	5 20
Extra Michigan, Indiana, Illinois	4 80	5 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	5 20	7 30
Extra Ohio trade brands	7 35	9 75
Extra Genesee	7 35	8 75
Inferior to Fair Extra Minnesota	7 25	9 75

Southern Flour is fairly demanded; sales 1,256 bbls. at $7 25@$7 45 for poor to good superfine, $7 50@$8 75 for fancy to choice brands, and $8 75@$9 50 for very superior family brands, ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour is unchanged; sales 600 bbls. Extra, at $6 75@$8 50 ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive at $3 40@$5 40 for fine and superfine, ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is in little demand at $4 40@$4 25 for Jersey, and $4 75@$4 80 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat continues quiet and unsettled. About 30,000 bushels Milwaukee Club, deliverable in May and June, changed hands at $1 35@$1 36 ⅌ bushel. Corn has been quiet and depressed. Sales since our last, 30,000 bushels, at 88c.@91c., in store and delivered, for shipping Mixed Western; 86c.@88c. for Eastern do. 88c.@90c. for Unsound; 92c. for Yellow Jersey ⅌ bushel. Rye is in moderate request at $1 05@$1 09, according to quality, ⅌ bushel. Sales, 4,700 bushels. Oats are less active, including Canada, at 65c.@66c., Western at 65c.@67c., State at 66½c.@67c. ⅌ bushel. Barley is quiet, at $1 25@$1 28 ⅌ bushel. Sales 1,250 bushels. 1,200 bushels choice Barley malt brought $1 70 ⅌ bushel.

HAY—North Hay continues in good demand, at 90c.@95c. ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been quiet to-day, at 17c.@24c. ⅌ lb.

MOLASSES—Sales 60 bbls. New-Orleans, at 40c.@45c.; 50 hds. Porto Rico, at 48c.@50c.; and 22 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, at 42c.@43c. ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in very limited request, and sales have been confined to 250 bbls. at $20@$13 62½ for old Mess, $15 25@$15 56 for new Mess, and $11@$12 25 for old and new Prime. ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats continue in fair request, at 6½c.@7½c. for Hams, and 5c.@5½c. for Shoulders, ⅌ lb. Bacon has been moderately inquired for, at 7½c.@8½c. ⅌ lb.; sales 750 boxes Long Clear at 7½c. Lard is unchanged to-day; sales 150 tcs. and bbls. at 8½c.@9½c. ⅌ lb., the latter an extreme rate. Beef is dull and heavy; sales since our last, 125 bbls. at $12 25@$13 50 for Extra Mess, and $10 50@$12 25 for Plain Mess, ⅌ bbl. Prime Mess, $19 50@$21 ⅌ tierce; India Mess, $22 50@$25 ⅌ tierce. Beef Hams $14 00@$16 50 ⅌ bbl. Butter is inactive, at 16c.@19c. for prime to choice State, and 15c.@17c. for Common to choice State, ⅌ lb. Cheese continues depressed at 11½c.@14½c. ⅌ lb.

RICE—Sales to-day 325 bbls., including New-Orleans at 11c.@12c., and Cuba at 9½c.@10½c., with 394 boxes Havana at 10½c.@11½c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Sales to-day, 350 bbls., in lots, at 45½c.@46c. ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool the engagements include 2,000 bushels Wheat, in bags, by steamer, 6½d. ⅌ bushel; 3,000 pkgs. Provisions, 17s. 6d.@25s., by sailing vessel, and 20s.@25s., by steamer, ⅌ ton. For London, 1,500 bbls. Flour at 1s. 6d. ⅌ bbl. For Londonderry, 28,000 bushels Grain, in bulk and bags, at 9d. ⅌ bushel.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM NEW-YORK.			
North American	April 18	Portland	Liverpool.
Bavaria	April 18	New-York	Hamburg.
City of New-York	April 18	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	April 22	New-York	Li

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE LARGE FIRST-CLASS [illegible] with all modern conveniences, and in all respects a desirable residence. Price $[illegible]. Three-fourths of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage, at [illegible] per cent. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Plan-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE MODERN AND FIRST-class stone on Fifth-street, running through to Sixteenth-st., 25 feet front, by about 100 deep; property rented for $[illegible] a year; Columbia College lease; 11 years to run, with renewal; ground rent, $1,[illegible] per annum; price $[illegible], cash. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Plan-st.

REAL ESTATE AT PEEKSKILL, a fine country residence, for sale and exchange. J. E. MILLS, Peekskill.

GREAT SALE OF LOTS AND CONTRACTS IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO, AT AUCTION.—The Trustees, trustees of the Association of the CHICAGO LAND COMPANY require that the trust shall be closed, in the month of June, 1863, and that all the property and effects, real and personal, at that time, belonging to the Association, shall be sold at public auction, for cash, at the Exchange, in the City of Chicago, on the third WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of June, 1863.

The undersigned, trustees of the Chicago Land Company, will, therefore, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of June, 1863, offer for sale on the premises, in the City of Chicago, 240 lots in Sheffield's addition to Chicago, 40 lots in Elston addition, west side of North Branch, 40 lots in Wright's addition, west side of North Branch, 40 lots in original town Chicago.

Also mortgages, amply secured, amounting to about [illegible] thousand five hundred dollars.

Fifty-four acres of property, covering 26 lots, on which there are owing an aggregate of about $[illegible].

Of these lots 2,[illegible] feet front on a spacious canal of 180 feet width, now being excavated through the property.

And 4,[illegible] feet front on the North Branch of the Chicago River.

The sale will be continued from day to day until all the property and effects of the Company are sold.

MAHLON D. OGDEN, Trustee.

Chicago, March 16, 1863.

FOR SALE AT CONEY ISLAND—HOTEL and cottage sites. The property is pleasantly located at the terminus of the Coney Island Railroad, on high ground, and within 300 yards of the ocean, and is well shaded by a fine growth of trees. This is a rare chance for a business man, and for those desiring a Summer residence near the ocean. Portions of the premises will be leased for pic-nic grounds, &c. Also valuable lots on 16th, 17th, 18th and the Coney Island Plank-road, in the City of Brooklyn, adjoining the property of this Company, and being in sight of the grounds. For terms, &c., Apply to F. G. QUIZ, Secretary Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE PROPERTY ON STATEN ISLAND SOUTH SHORE.—The Managers of the New-York Institution for the Blind, offer at private sale the 32 lots occupied by the offices of the institution, being the western half of the block between the 8th and 9th avs., 20th and 21st sts., with the improvements thereon. Also, 16 lots on the south side of Bay-st., between 5th and 6th avs., and 16 lots on the south side of 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. These last-mentioned 32 lots will be sold singly or in parcels, as may be desired.

For terms, apply to GEORGE F. ALLEN, President of the Board, at the office of Charles M. Sutton, Esq., No. 61 Wall-st., between B.M. and S.F. M.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION-SQUARE, THE very desirable property on the northwest corner of Fourth-ave. and Twenty-first-st., with improvements, will lease for a first-class small hotel, being in the immediate vicinity of Academy of Music, theatres, railroad and omnibus lines. For terms, &c., Apply to RIDLEY WATTS, No. 261 Broadway.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE. Apply to RIDLEY WATTS, No. 261 Broadway.

FARMS, COUNTRY SEATS, VILLAGE HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.—One beautiful country seat, 50 acres of land, on high ground, fine view around the house, and ornamented with about 500 evergreens; laid out with walks, roads, &c.; house contains 12 rooms; large outbuildings; all near the most desirable country for 30 miles, and is one of the most beautiful situations in Westchester, and worthy the notice of any gentleman who is desirous of a beautiful country place. 5 minutes' walk from depot. Also, 20 farms, from 20 acres to 200; 3 beautiful country seats. For information inquire of S. D. HUNTING, Madison, Morris County, N.-J.

TO LET.—A LARGE BRICK FARM HOUSE, two stories and attic, twelve rooms, very healthy, in great and pleasant location; shade and fruit trees; vegetable garden; never failing supply of water, a stream of pure water in sight of the house for bathing, fishing and boating. It is situated in one of the best neighborhoods in Fishkill, Dutchess County, New-York, six miles from New-Hamburgh landing and railroad station; rent to a responsible tenant, for the season, [illegible] $250 for the season. Inquire of J. S. CALDWELL, No. 24 Pine-st., New-York City.

VACANT LOTS FOR SALE ON FIFTH and Madison avs., by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

Northeast corner of 5th-av. and 26th-st., 24x[illegible] feet.
Southwest corner of 5th-av. and 40th-st., 24.9x—
Southeast corner of 5th-av. and 40th-st., 50x100 and 8x100.
Northeast corner of 5th-av. and 42d-st., 100x100 feet.
Northeast corner of 5th-av. and 42d-st., 24x[illegible] feet.
Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

HANDSOME AND DESIRABLE DWELLING-houses for sale by E. H. LUDLOW & CO.
No. 41 West 38th-street.—To be sold very cheap. Three-story and basement, $12,[illegible].
No. 123 West 47th-street.—Three-story brown stone, [illegible], house in fine order, $11,500.
No. 46 West 47th-street.—Four-story brown stone, $13,000. Apply at No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP IN WILLIAMSBURGH.—Two houses for sale by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., one of two stories and attic, with 10 rooms, lot 25x100 feet, built in 1860, cannot be built for less than $[illegible]; the other one-story and attic, 6 rooms, lot 25x100 feet; both houses are within 20 minutes of Fulton Ferry; good cellars, location healthy and desirable. Address C. A. V., Box No. 123 Times Office.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY situated on the northwest corner of Broadway and 45th-st., being 50 feet on Broadway and 100 feet on 45th-st.; no commissions allowed. Apply to, or address JOHN BAITE, Executor of Margaret Waite, deceased, No. 623 Broadway.

FOR SALE IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—Very cheap, if applied for soon, a lot of very valuable land, 100 feet front by 150 feet deep, on the ground in Sackett-st., 20 to 30 minutes from all ferries. Price for whole only $2,000. Will be leased if not sold. Address W. F., Box No. 120 Times Office.

FOR SALE—ENGLISH BASEMENT HOUSE, NO. 7 West 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; 4 stories, over-stoop, 18 feet wide and 40 feet deep; in good order; suitable for a doctor or other professional man. Apply to BURRILL, DAVISON & BURRILL, No. 40 Wall-st.

HOUSE AND STABLE FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—Lot No. 161 South 4th-st., Williamsburgh. House have story brick, in good order; lot 16 by 100, fitted with property for rent $700. Inquire of D. M. BALL, No. 161 Chatham-st., or of E. COCKROFT, No. 92 South 7th-st., Williamsburgh.

THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET.—For Sale—The four-story brown-stone front house No. 111 East 34th-st. It was built by days' work and is replete with the latest improvements. Inquire of M. KELLY, No. 115 East 34th-st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BASEMENT AND attic brown-stone front house, No. 172 West 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., 22x63.4; lot, 22x131.8; in splendid order; will be sold reasonable. Apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE NO. 120 6TH-ST., OPPOSITE Clinton Hall, with lease of lot; house is four-story, 26 6x63; lot 26 6x[illegible] block; terms easy; possession 1st or before 15th of May. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—ON PACIFIC-st., Brooklyn, between Washington and Grand avs. House is 18 feet 9 inches by 50; lot 100 feet. Price $2,[illegible]. Apply to JOHN BRAINERD, No. 2 Court-st., or C. WRAY, No. 20 Chatham-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house, No. 20 East 26th-st., between Madison and 5th avs. It will be painted and put in perfect repair. Apply for permit, &c., to JAMES BARROW, No. 128 East 12th-st.

ONE OF THE BEST BUILT AND MOST convenient houses in the City for sale at what it could cost to build it. Three-fourths on mortgage at 6 per cent. No. 427 4th-st., Albion place.

TO MILLERS.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—A grist mill; the red mills at Five Mile River, Darien, Conn. Call on or address GEORGE ROBERTS, No. 80 West 23d-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE English basement house in 18th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av. Price $[illegible]. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOME ENGLISH BASEMENT house, No. 7 West 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., 18 feet 9 inches by 50 feet; finished and furnished for sale or [illegible]. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house, No. [illegible] West 38th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Will be painted and put in perfect repair. Apply for permit, &c., to JAMES BARROW, No. 128 East 12th-st.

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REMOVALS.

BRAKE BROS. & CO. WILL REMOVE TO NO. 8 WALL-ST. ON OR BEFORE THE 1ST OF MAY NEXT.

BUILDING MATERIALS, &C.

LEAKY ROOFS CURED WITH RUBBER cement; 5 to 24 ctn. 5 lbs; preventing to 25 years; warranted; 1st Grand-st., 37 Park-row, 4th Ward, 37 4th-av., 466 4th-av., 48 4th-av., 11 South 7th-st., Williamsburgh, and cor. of Oxford-st. and Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE IN the city where the cheapest marble mantels, &c., can be bought, last A. ELABER'S marble yard, No. 128 East 34th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. (Old No. 60.)

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET—THE HARLEWOOD COTTAGE, LUNENBURG, Morris Co., N.-J., 22 miles from Hackensack and 2 miles from Morristown, and from the Gap of Orange, the romantic Falls of Paterson, Passaic Falls, Greenwood Lake, Ringwood Manor, Hopper's Furnace, Cozzens' Hotel, Tuxedo, Sterling Ironworks, Cranberry Furnace, Pompton Furnace, Ramapo Furnace, Ringwood Furnace, Sterling

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 17, 1863.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Norma.
WINTER GARDEN—The Queen of Papua.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Colleen Bawn—A Rent Day.
WALLACK'S—My Noble Son in Law.
WIELO'S GARDEN—Camille.
BARNUM'S MUSEUM—The Empress of Beauty—Continuous Novelties—Representations, &c., at all hours.—Indian Chiefs and Warriors—Fairy's Mammoth Dwarf Bulls—Afternoon and Evening.
BANVARD'S HALL OF ART—(No. 659 Broadway.)—Five Panoramas in one Night.
IRVING HALL—(12 o'clock M.)—Gottschalk's Concert.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Dyas Performances.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

From Fortress Monroe we have the gratifying intelligence this morning, that Gen. Foster, shut up in Little Washington, N. C., by the rebels, has been relieved. A river steamer, loaded with troops and supplies of provisions and ammunition, succeeded in running past the rebel batteries on the Tar River on the 14th, and reached the wharf at Washington in safety. All fears that Gen. Foster will be obliged to surrender himself and command may now probably be dismissed.

The enemy under Longstreet are still in the vicinity of Suffolk, and threatening that place, but no serious demonstration is anticipated. The movement is believed to have been intended principally to prevent the sending of reinforcements to Gen. Foster.

A rebel dispatch from Charleston, dated the 15th, states that our entire iron-clad fleet had departed on the afternoon of that day for the South. It is the impression in Charleston, however, that the vessels will soon return and renew the attack.

Reports reached Washington yesterday of skirmishing between Gen. Stoneman's cavalry command and the rebels near Culpepper. It was believed, however, that no serious collision had occurred.

The statement that Admiral Porter was making preparations to send some of his iron-clads below Vicksburgh is denied.

Gen. Kirby Smith, who was sent to collect and reorganize the scattered troops of the rebel Hindman's command, is said to have detached a large number of men to erect fortifications on the Arkansas River, between Pine Bluff and Little Rock, in anticipation of a speedy attack by our troops.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE

In the Senate yesterday, the Newtown and Astoria Railroad bill was ordered to a third reading; also, the bill empowering the Mayor and Comptroller of New-York to appoint Tax-Marshals. The resolution proposing an amendment of the Constitution so as to allow soldiers to vote, was referred to the Judiciary Committee. The Annual Supply bill was passed; also, the bill relative to public instruction; also, the bill fixing the salaries of the New-York Supervisors at $2,000 per annum; also the Baldwinsville Canal bill; also the bill confirming certain ordinances of the New-York Common Council. The bill for the relief of wounded and sick soldiers was passed in the evening. It appropriates $200,000. The bill to amend the Militia act of last year was also passed. The Quarantine bill was referred to Messrs. Murphy, Low and Smith, to report complete.

In the Assembly, the bill allowing the use of dummy engines on the Brooklyn Central and Jamaica Railroad; the bill providing for recording internal revenue stamps; the Broadway Railroad bill; the bill authorizing the formation of Banking Associations, under the act of Congress; the bill relative to the Upper Hudson Railroad, and the Forty-second-street Railroad bill, were reported favorably. The latter was referred to the Railroad Committee, to report complete. The Upper Hudson bill was ordered to a third reading, also the Annual Tax bill.

FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival at Halifax of the steamship *Arabia*, we have advices from Europe to the 5th—three days later. The news is in some respects important. A heavy collapse in the Rebel Cotton Loan had taken place, consequent upon the suspension of J. B. Springs, of Liverpool, in the grain trade, and supposed to be the financial agent of the rebel Government. Although the supposition proved to be incorrect, the loan did not recover, but was at last accounts quoted at 2¼@2½ discount. The London *Times* finds something to hope for in America from the inauguration of Union Leagues throughout the North. It apparently thinks the war will now soon be brought to a termination. Affairs are again threatening in Poland—the insurrection being rapidly spreading. The peasants, nobility and middle classes are said to have joined in the movement. Some successes had been gained by the insurgents. The Liverpool cotton market was unchanged. Breadstuffs were steady and provisions dull. Consols were quoted at 92¾@92½.

GENERAL NEWS.

Sixteen men of Gen. Casey's division, belonging to the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth New-York regiment, have been convicted of desertion, but having returned, their sentence has been modified so as to merely take from them their pay for the time of absence, which varied from one to five months.

The Memphis *Argus* and the *Bulletin* have been suppressed by Gen. Grant's orders, for having published contraband intelligence.

Brig.-Gen. Carrington in command of the District of Indiana, has issued an order under date of Indianapolis, April 11, which reads thus: "In some portions of this State, citizens have been warned to leave their homes, under penalty of severe handling and the burning of their buildings. The legitimate result, already predicted, of the habit of wearing concealed weapons has been demonstrated in the loss of several lives and no little property. All good citizens should face down this practice at once. But let no citizen, under any threat, desert his home or sacrifice his property. Let him remain, at all hazards, and if the civil authorities fail to afford him adequate and unquestioned protection, protection will be given by the United States authorities from these headquarters, and such examples will be made of disturbers of the public peace as will leave no room for doubt that the Government will protect every loyal man, and will properly deal with all who defy law and the Government under which they live. If any, however, prefer to abandon that Government, and adopt that of the rebels, they will be brought to trial, or furnished transportation through the Federal lines."

In the Court of Sessions yesterday, before Recorder Hoffman, Patrick Curley was convicted of grand larceny and remanded for sentence. Geo. W. Hair pleaded guilty to grand larceny and was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months. Bridget Breen was convicted of petit larceny, and James Williams and Gus. Heuerich pleaded guilty to petit offences, and were remanded for sentence.

Gold Coin yesterday closed 154 as against 153¾ cent. the day before. Stocks were steady in prices, with a good business at the afternoon Board. Money dull. The conversions into the New-Loan amounted to $300,000.

Business was generally inactive yesterday, owing in part to the stormy weather. Prices of Breadstuffs and Provisions favored buyers, for the demand was restricted. Groceries, Naval Stores, Hops, Hides, Leather, Fish and Whisky were quiet. Cotton very dull and heavy. Petroleum was in more demand at advancing prices, refined having been sold up to 50c. for 100 gallon, per gallon. The Freight engagements were heavy.

Scarcity in the South—The Testimony of Jeff. Davis.

The Copperhead journals, whose general policy it always is to darken, so far as they can, every prospect of subduing the rebellion, have taken particular pains to argue down, or, in lack of argument, to sneer down, the likelihood that it must soon suffer serious straits from the want of food. Calculations based upon the figures of the last census fallacious—conclusions drawn from the known agricultural resources of the region now within the command of the rebels—accounts of great scarcity, which from every direction have been constantly finding their way across the lines—and the prices current of the great staples of food as given in the principal Southern papers, have done nothing to diminish the assurance of these rebel-sympathizing prints that there is and always would be plenty of provisions in Dixie. Even the Proclamation of Gov. Vance, of North Carolina, last month, invoking the attention of his people to this great "danger," had no effect upon these "never-can-conquer" dogmatists. They have flouted straight on.

But these people have much faith in Jeff. Davis. We therefore commend to them the address of the arch-traitor to the people of the Confederate States, to be found in another column. It was issued from the "Executive Office," in Richmond, just one week ago today, and has all the advantage of freshness. After depicting in high colors the remarkable success of the "young Confederacy" thus far, he declares that there is "one danger" which he "regards with apprehension." He makes free to say that unless there is a special effort made to produce "grain and live stock and other articles necessary for the subsistence of the people and army, *the consequences may prove serious, if not disastrous.*" Even at the present time, he says, "the supply of meat for the army is deficient," and "the ration is now reduced to one-half the usual quantity in some of our armies." We take it this is conclusive testimony. Determined as our Copperhead organs are to believe nothing to the disadvantage of the rebellion, we presume they will now accept the fact that it is hardly as fulfilled as they have pretended.

The truth is that this difficulty in obtaining the necessaries of life is doing more to break down the Confederacy than all other causes combined. It is not at all strange that the rebel authorities are so thoroughly alarmed about it. The very portions of the South on which they originally depended for supplies of food—Western Virginia, Kentucky, Middle Tennessee, Arkansas and Texas—are the very portions which have either fallen into our possession, or been isolated from the body of the Confederacy. The territory that is left is pretty much confined to the great belt known as the region of pine barrens—which, though it is said to be the best cotton land in the world, is too sandy to admit of any extended cultivation of the staple articles of food. Besides, the heat of the climate is unfavorable to all cereals. Wheat, which is the great staff of Northern life, never flourishes below the parallel of thirty-five. It is so scarce, that in many parts of the Confederacy flour is now accounted cheap at a hundred dollars a barrel. But the want of animal food is even more severely felt. By the last census, Texas, the supply from which is now cut off, had 861,000 neat cattle; all the rest of the region now supplying the Confederacy, less than 600,000. If there were time, of course, cattle and all stock used for food could be multiplied indefinitely, in the Confederacy as well as out of it. But time is precisely what *the* Confederates cannot wait for. Their necessities must be met this year and next year—not three, four or five years hence—and if these are not thus early met, they are ruined beyond remedy. The cattle of the South, at the rate the slaughter has been going on for the supply of current wants, instead of multiplying will soon become an extinct species. The deficiency cannot be supplied with pork; for in the present scarcity of salt—the price of which is eighty or a hundred dollars a sack—there is no means of curing pork. No army can do effective service for any period without a liberal supply of animal food. Davis himself admits this, and yet he designates no practical method by which that supply is to be procured. He deals only in cheap exhortations.

But it is as necessary that the home population—now consisting chiefly of the aged, the women and the children—shall be nourished, as that the army itself should be. No state of things would more surely demoralize and disorganize the army, than that their own flesh and blood at home should be famishing. It would not be in human nature to endure it. The distinction which Davis makes in favor of the army would never hold in practical application. Even if he could manage to keep his soldiers on full, instead of their present half rations, it would not avail him, if it were done at the expense of the sustenance of those out of the army. He has got to save alike soldiers and people from hunger, or his doom is sealed. This we verily believe is physically impossible.

The immense amount of food which is required to subsist a people is not adequately appreciated. The general idea, for instance, is that the United States supplies England with a very large proportion of its subsistence. It is a great mistake. All the vast quantity of breadstuffs that we yearly send forward to the United Kingdom gives it only a supply of about forty days. Yet were this supply held back famine would rage from one end of the land to the other. The South has in years past relied upon the North for a supply of a third of its subsistence. That supply being so suddenly and completely cut off from it, and its own most productive regions lost, destitution was sure to come. A change in the tillage of the soil might delay it, but could not prevent it. This change, for the demand of the rebel leaders, was made partially the first year of the rebellion, and universally the second year, and yet the pinch for food has been constantly growing more severe. We know not what Providence may have in store at the next harvest for these rebels, but unless there is remarkable interposition in their favor, they will find themselves, before the year is out, hopelessly confronted with an enemy that gives no quarter.

A Straw in the Wind—The War We Are Drifting.

We published last Friday an account of the proceedings before the Supreme Court in the case of Henry B. Hertz, Jr., against Henry Woon, the facts of which are, however, very much too interesting and instructive for us to allow them to lie buried in the obscurity of a law report. It appears that our present Sheriff, Mr. James Lyncn, soon after his election, being anxious to diffuse the benefits of his office as widely as possible, selected for his "auctioneer" Mr. Henry Woon, who, we need hardly say, is a brother of Messrs. Ely and Fernando. There were only two objections to this arrangement; the first being that the Sheriff has no right to appoint an "auctioneer," being bound to do his own auctioneering, or pay for having it done out of his own fees; the second, that, supposing he took the power, Mr. Henry Woon was not a proper person to select for that duty, as he was not a professional auctioneer, and knew nothing about the business.

If these objections had had any weight in the eyes of Mr. Lynch, however, it would simply prove that he was a very unworthy member of the "great party" to which he belongs; and if they had had any weight in Mr. Woon's, it would simply show that he was a degenerate scion of the celebrated house to which he owes his name.

Mr. Woon appears from the outset to have determined that his connection with the business should be confined to drawing what our reporter, we presume facetiously, calls "the profits." So he took unto himself a partner in the person of the unfortunate, but by no means to be pitied, Henry B. Hertz, who was a real auctioneer, and was to do the work. So great were his expectations of what was to be made out of the connection, that he paid Woon $3,000 in cash, and covenanted that his (Woon's) share of "the profits" aforesaid should not be less than $5,000 annually. Under this arrangement the Sheriff, when he levied on goods under an execution, carried them to the store of Hertz, who then sold them, charging five per cent. commission, besides five per cent. more for storage, labor, &c., making in all about ten per cent. on the amount of the sales. Of the five per cent. commission a certain portion, we should add, was appropriated by some of the Sheriff's deputies, a brother of that functionary being one of them.

Now, when we say that there is no such office known to the law as auctioneer to the Sheriff; that the Sheriff is bound to make his own sales; that his fees for so doing are fixed by the statute; and that if he takes more, or allows others to take more, out of the sum realized by the sale of goods levied on under an execution, he is liable to a criminal prosecution and to the loss of his office, it will be seen at a glance that the whole of this ten per cent. netted by the firm of Hertz & Woon, was pure and unmitigated plunder, and was no more entitled to be called "profits" than is the sum which a burglar raises on the sale of purloined plate. Moreover, it is plunder of a peculiarly despicable kind, inasmuch as it is wrested from that unfortunate class of the community who are compelled to submit to a forced sale of their goods and chattels in order to pay their debts. The way in which this transaction has come to light is a remarkable illustration of the truth of an old and well-known proverb. The worthy Sheriff, after having permitted the firm to pillage the poor for one year, finally withdrew his patronage from them, probably owing to his own share in the political feuds which have recently rent the grog-shops between the faction of Fernando Woon and the other branch of the "Democracy." Hertz consequently became alarmed, and demanded back his $8,000, and sought to dissolve the partnership; and, being unable to get Woon to look at the matter in the same light as himself, brought an action for a dissolution, and Woon, in his turn, prayed for an injunction and the appointment of a Receiver, and his prayer has been granted.

We have been induced to comment at this length on this case, owing to the terrible vividness with which it illustrates the extent to which both the bench and the bar are being prostituted to the base uses of the indescribable horde who, doubtless, for our sins, have been permitted to seize upon and administer the government of this great City. Here are two men who deliberately enter into a partnership, organizing a system for deliberate plunder of the poor and needy, and basing the transaction on the criminal connivance of a public officer filling a most important and responsible post, and who has been selected and put into that post by a party which has constituted itself the protector and defender, *par excellence*, of the poor man's rights. They carry on their business, founded on fraud, conducted on fraud, and having fraud for its object, for a whole year, and at the end of that time their nefarious operations are brought to a close, simply owing to their falling out amongst themselves, and then they come into Court and actually ask the Judges to appoint a receiver to divide the plunder—for it must be observed that the only receipts of the firm were to be derived from the swindling of the judgment debtors,—and a receiver has been appointed accordingly.

We may be mistaken, but it seems to us absolutely that such transactions as these, and a whole year have been detected in this unchallenged, without the knowledge of the members of the bar, it is hardly possible that lawyers can always have remained in such total ignorance of everything that occurred after the issuing of the execution, as not to have known that their clients were being cheated to the tune of ten per cent., for this ten per cent. must sometimes have come out of the pockets of plaintiffs as well as of defendants. If they knew it and failed to expose it, it only shows how low we have fallen and are falling. It was certainly once true of our bar, and it is still true of others, that it is, no less than the judiciary, and in fact even more so, the guardian of justice, the chastiser of its administration, the fearless enemy of abuses, not simply those which had a personal bearing, but which covered a wrong or brought discredit on a great science. The tendency of our day is certainly to convert a noble profession to a trade, in which every practitioner gives the smallest possible quantity of labor for the largest possible amount of money; and we can only say that when the law becomes a trade, it is one of the most knavish and demoralizing trades in existence.

Palpable Strategy.

The rebel force at Charleston, prior to the late battle in its harbor, is believed to have been about 20,000, while about 10,000 more were at Savannah, an equal number at Wilmington, and detachments at other points—all of whom could be concentrated, if needed, at Charleston, as soon as the preliminary work of a land attack was begun. The rebels will now doubtless suppose that they can release the greater part of these troops for work elsewhere. If they imagine that Hooker is going to attack them in Virginia, they will run the troops along the two railroad lines that connect Charleston with Richmond, and thus, in less than a week, they can add thirty or forty thousand to the strength of Lee's army. Or, if they think by massing an additional twenty or thirty thousand in front of Rosecrans, besides those that have lately been gathering there, that they can greatly outnumber and overwhelm the army of that gallant soldier, they can send them along the Charleston and Augusta, or Charleston, Savannah and Atlanta roads and in ten days they might all be at Tullahoma. If they think they can overwhelm our forces at Newbern, simultaneous with the attempt to overwhelm them at Little Washington, they could dispatch their spare men there from Charleston in double-quick time. It is not likely they will make any attempt upon our lines at Port Royal, as that post, since Wednesday last, has been protected by a Monitor, and has probably now two or three, beside other vessels and its fortifications.

If Gen. Hooker proposed to make an advance any time this month, we think the attack on Charleston should have been delayed, so as, by threatening naval and military demonstrations, to have detained the large rebel garrison at that point. Twenty thousand men, or half that number, often turn the tide of fortune on the greatest fields.

If it be proposed to send reinforcements to Gen. Rosecrans from the detachments, scattered throughout Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri and elsewhere, we think that work had better be done just as quickly as is possible, before the rebels mass at Tullahoma two to Gen. Rosecrans' one.

While twenty thousand rebel troops may thus be released from Charleston and vicinity, and added to the main rebel army, twenty thousand of our troops are completely neutralized in the Department of the South. They are scattered along the coast of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, and can do absolutely nothing but hold their ground.

Health of Hooker's Army—A Suppressed Report.

One can generalize better upon the effective condition of an army by its health returns than by any other single feature. A raw army in camp is invariably in a bad sanitary condition; the mortality lists of a demoralized or dispirited army are always frightful. The most favorable military health returns are from well-disciplined, high-toned armies, inured to the soldier's life.

We published, some weeks ago, an official statement of the sanitary condition of our various armies up to the middle of last year; but, though it was asserted to be highly favorable, it was impossible, from the few data given, to form any conclusive opinion.

We have received from Washington a report of the sanitary condition of Gen. Hooker's army up to the close of last month. We do not publish this report, as inferences can be made from it of the very highest importance to the enemy at the present moment. It does not state directly the effective strength of Hooker's army; but it gives the numbers sick, *the ratio which these bear to the whole army*, and other details, by which any one acquainted with the first rules of arithmetic can cipher out the precise force encamped on this side of the Rappahannock, and how many of them are capable of immediate service. It would probably be as well for the Government to keep the document in a drawer until the close of this month, at least.

We may state, however, without affording any comfort, but rather a good deal of discomfort, to the rebels, that the ratio of sick for the whole Army of the Potomac at the present date, is less than 6 in the 1,000—less than seven per cent. This is certainly an excellent exhibit, and, as it is given under the authority of the Medical Director, and almost without qualification, it may be taken as both direct and reliable. It may be inferred from this that Hooker's army is in good fighting trim—much better, we think, than it has ever been before.

The report states that all the more serious diseases to which troops in camp are liable, and especially those which depend upon neglect of sanitary precautions and bad diet, have latterly decreased in a marked degree. Typhoid fever, for instance, has decreased respectively 28 and 32 per cent. since January last. This favorable state of health is attributed to improved diet, the increased attention to sanitary regulations, and the carefulness and ability of medical officers.

The Burning of Jacksonville.—We are glad to find that the horrible reports which have been published by some journals, of the burning of the town of Jacksonville, Florida, by our forces, on the occasion of its evacuation, at the close of last month, are exaggerations. One of our contemporaries published an account of the affair, the other day, written in the Erebus vein of wrath and fury, showing how the place was "burned, scorched and crisped, if not entirely consumed to ashes, by the devouring flames." All this, we were told by the same authority, was not done by the brave negro regiment at the post, but by the barbarous white men of New-England—the Eighth Maine and Sixth Connecticut Volunteers. Another journal, of opposite politics, but like spirit, next took up the subject, and dwelt upon it in a style calculated to bring tears to the eyes of a crocodile—showing conclusively the brutality of the "black hussars."

We give in this issue the report of Col. Rust, who was in command of the Union troops at Jacksonville at the time of the evacuation. On the day he arrived there he found the rebels shelling the town, which they continued next day; and a few days afterward Col. Rust, by order of Gen. Hunter, withdrew his forces. "While the evacuation was taking place," says he, "several fires were set—a portion of them undoubtedly by Secessionists; perhaps twenty-five buildings were destroyed." This, it seems, is the whole tale. It is certainly unfortunate that we should have among us a class of patriots who will twist and exaggerate an insignificant affair like this into one of the most shocking Union atrocities—to the infinite infamy of our army and the disgrace of the whole nation.

PRIVATEERS.

A Proposition to Employ Private Armed Vessels as Convoys.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The writer has carefully examined the historical and legal accounts respecting privateers, and ventures to lay the result, with his plan and reflections, before the ship-owners and commercial men of New-York.

He advises them—1. To combine and organize an association; and get together with care a competent managing power, and as much capital as can be raised for the purpose; a mere certificate, filed under the Steamship law, may give them the advantages of an incorporation; and, 2. To prepare or get the strongest and best protective steam vessel that can be obtained, and proceed to equip it and man it upon the following basis:

The special business of a New-York privateer should be to *convoy* and protect merchant vessels to and from the port of New-York. This, for particular vessels or special trades, is a private business, and will entitle the privateer to pay, *by agreement*, for each service performed, and will furnish a fund for use in paying the men, and providing the vessel, (which is essential.) It will be no loss to any one, for the protection, when specially necessary, will be freely paid for, and the premium of insurance, otherwise necessary to be paid, will be abated to an extent sufficient for the pay required by the privateer. The latter will be as likely to encounter and defeat the *Alabama* and others, as a direct pursuit of them. Short voyages, to Panama and the West Indies, or along our coast, will require private convoys, while national vessels perform a regular watch, or go on longer ranges. Cargoes can be arranged so that the most tempting, valuable or hazardous can be protected. And not only can a good vessel, well started, be sold to advantage when these purposes shall be accomplished, and its pay ceases, but there will be other employments to which it can be properly turned.

It is not a pleasant reflection, but one that is forced upon us with increasing strength, that aside from any continuance of our own civil war, there is a strong prospect that navigation on the ocean will long require special protection. The old Spanish and Dutch struggle, which so long convulsed the world, having on one side the grandee and galley slave, while the other represented the middle class, the merchants, mechanics, manufacturers, farmers and yeomen, as free laborers who carried with them commerce, intelligence, enterprise, energy, and final success (to say nothing of many other things) seems to have sprung up again, and to have got started in such a manner, that we shall have to *show*, (not merely by arguments but by *practical* acts) "what" (in Lord John Russell's words "the *immediate* and *obvious interest* of Great Britain, as well as the rest of Europe is." And since their immediate and obvious *interest* is "the point chiefly worthy of consideration," we must prove by acts, and show them that it does not lie in the direction of countenancing and maintaining piracy on the high seas, even when it may seem to operate only against their competitors in the shipping and freighting line. That same selfish idea, a few years ago, struck at privateers by treaty, and while willing to drive all privateers from the ocean, was not willing to protect neutral cargoes from confiscation when found in enemy's unarmed vessels on the ocean by ships-of-war. The grand pattiee to this hit at privateers had many vessels of war, while we had few. They would raise, in case of war, but few privateers, while we would have many. It was an old scheme, which had been tried long ago by France and England (in 1666, under James II.) against the Dutch, and had failed. They now take the first occasion of hostilities to show again to the world how ready they are to favor privateers against others, while they denounce them against themselves, and how much more they think of immediate interest than of solid and lasting principles. But whatever opinions we may have of their conduct, we may clearly foresee that the ocean promises to be covered with a class of privateers (with or without a license) who will go into no port to have an examination as to the rightfulness or wrongfulness of their captures, (as national law requires,) but simply plunder what they want, and burn the rest. This may be confined to America's vessels, while these are plenty and unprotected; but after these shall be scarce, or under convoy, no one can believe that men trained to burning and plundering will stop to inquire about the nationality of any lone vessel, or, if we suppose that, will turn from the warlike front of John Bull, or in good humor, for the variety, stop, supplies, and harbors which he furnishes, they will, for a brief period pass over and not plunder their friends or allies; yet no one can believe they will stop their general course toward us or towards weaker nations *after a peace*. Spoliation and plunder will be found in practice much easier to start and circumstances then to be stopped by any one. The history of privateering is sufficiently instructive on this point. When not held under strict control, it ends in piracy. And it is for this reason that privateers are held in horror by the great Powers of Europe, or are professed to be so. No nation has exerted itself so effectually to keep privateers under just control as our own; and our success justifies the employment of them while that of other nations does not.

Why is it that privateers become worse or more dangerous to neutrals than vessels of war? They may be commanded by approved officers, holding regular commissions. The character of the chief officer, clearly, is not the point of apprehension. Their owners may be required to give security, and come under regulations as effective as those applied to war vessels. We have tried and proved this. The main difficulty is that *the* measure generally *without* pay or compensation, other than what is expected to arise from a share of prize money, and this invites a different class, especially while under less control by legal rules, or by good management. It was a wise and significant remark of the Governor of New-York, in 1696, when the noted Kid was commissioned in England and sent out to the Indian Ocean as a privateer against pirates, that having many "of desperate fortunes and necessities," it would not be in Kid's power to restrain them, or to govern such a horde *without pay*. The event proved this true.

It is the American plan to furnish wholesome with food and clothing, and give them a share of the proceeds proportioned to the success of the voyage, in order to stimulate activity and watchfulness.

Wreckers and salvers are paid solely by salvage, by having a share of the prize saved, as they act under circumstances which do not admit of a fair agreement beforehand.

But the true rule requires regular pay (which may be moderate) for those who are unable to live without it, and also encouragement to extraordinary activity and hazards, by rewards in addition, when successful. This rule prevails in all regular navies, and privateers should be placed on the same footing. And before they have any share of such rewards they must be required to bring prizes into port and have a hearing. This affords neutrals and all a just opportunity of being heard before a tribunal not interested in the plunder. And this is one essential means of preventing piracies, which not being regarded in respect to the old-fashioned privateers, formed the chief cause of disorder.

As to owners, they too are sometimes bad managers, being stimulated by their "immediate and obvious interest" to countenance and encourage unjust forays upon the peaceable. But, in our case, New-York merchants and ship-owners can easily master that difficulty and place themselves far beyond even just grounds of suspicion.

Let this plan of private armed vessels for protection and convoy, at fair rates of pay, be started, and we will keep New-York commerce not only beyond Confederate hate, but beyond even English and French competition and jealousy; and show them, ere long, that their *interest* is not to attempt to bestride the world either with false or sound principles; with deceptive or fair practices; with arms or navigation laws; with galley-slaves or peculiar institutions; with grandees or despots.

Nor need there be any doubt about having a sufficient sanction to the course proposed, from our own Government. The right of a man to have a private watchman, or a convoy of his own for the protection of his vessels, is as strong as the right to defend himself, and will not be ignored. It has only to be seen that the plan is arranged in such form and the pursuit of it so conducted that it will be safe to the Government and to neutrals. The officer needs to be licensed like a pilot or regular wrecker.

Vessels of war, acting immediately under Government orders, have seldom, if ever, acted satisfactorily as convoys. There are many interferences and difficulties, much red tape and contrivance "how not to do it," annoying to both sides. Without regular pay for convoys, favoritism becomes unavoidable, works unjustly, and creates disgust and disorder. Besides, it is impossible for any nation to cover the whole ocean with convoys, or to adapt itself to the emergencies of private adventures.

Is not the improved plan worth trying by an united effort? If we can get nothing better, we can have a strong "ram" for defence, and one that may be used in Winter against ice, when we have no other enemy.

Much more might be written, but this is deemed enough to start the idea.

M. B. C.

Amusements.

Academy of Music.—Max Maretzek's benefit on Wednesday evening, was an immense triumph for the man and the manager. The Academy was crowded in every available part with an audience brilliant as beauty and Spring fashions could make it, and the musical and other performances brought to the occasion went off with an eclat that has rarely been surpassed in the history of Italian opera in New-York. "I due Foscari" is not one of Verdi's most felicitous efforts. It abounds in the metrical noise and vocal difficulties for which most of his works are celebrated, without, like his later compositions, including a sufficiently redeeming quantity of passionate melody to make it popular. Still there are in it two or three very fine episodes, such as for instance as the duet between the soprano and tenor in the second act—sung with splendid dramatic effect by Marini and Mazzucato—and the *Doge's* solo, exceedingly well rendered by Ferlini. But, whatever the opera, the house should have been full and the audience enthusiastic for Max had deserved well of the public and the public felt constrained to acknowledge that obligation. The singers coincided with the public, and had made preparations to testify their friendly appreciation of the professional capacity, any personal good qualities, of their director. These preparations then developed into action at the close of the second act, when the "indomitable," being thrust forward by kindly hands, Signor Carcassi made him the medium of Signor Arditi, simultaneously presenting him, on behalf of the company, with a silver tea service. Max responded in eloquent dumb show, and received a real ovation, of overwhelming plaudits. Take it altogether, the affair was a highly flattering tribute of admiration and good will. It was a bright spot in Max's lifetime that he can always look back upon with unalloyed pride and gratification. This evening Madame Marzio makes her final appearance in Norma. Marzio will be the Pollio, and Biadon the Orovese.

Wallack's—Benefit of Mr. Moss.—On Saturday two pieces, (new at this theatre,) will be produced, the performance being for the benefit of Mr. Moss, the popular treasurer of the establishment. These pieces are "Follies of a Night," one of Planche's most charming adaptations from the French, and "Sweethearts and Wives," a British farce of the Liston era. The bill is an unusually attractive one; though, were it otherwise, the name of Mr. Moss upon the treasurer's envelope and the

public generally. BLAKE'S HOTEL is being furnished with a second house.

LAURA KEENE'S.—Mr. BLAKE, with his usual tact, had the "world of weather" at his benefit last night, and the house was filled, and the performance was one of its remembered. This evening Mr. C. Wheatleigh has his benefit, when "The Colleen Bawn" will be reproduced with a remarkably powerful characterization. Mr. WHEATLEIGH is one of the most conscientiously artistic performers on the stage, and merits the warmest support from all who have at heart the welfare of the drama.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

A Frightful Accident in a Broadway Store.

Two Women Fall from the Fifth Floor to the Cellar.

One is Instantly Killed—The Other Dies Soon Afterward.

About 5½ o'clock yesterday afternoon, a frightful accident occurred at No. 327 Broadway, whereby two women lost their lives. The particulars are as follows: ANGELINA POMLIFFT and JOSEPHINE TURNER were employed by the firm of ELIZAR C. COWLES & Co., dealers in and importers of French fancy goods. The establishment occupied the fifth story of the building. The two girls above named were through with their work for about 5¾ o'clock, and immediately made preparations to leave for home. When they were ready, by some means yet unknown, were conducted by parties, through a hatchway from the fifth floor to the cellar. ANGELINA was killed immediately; her neck being broken—in fact, her body was terribly bruised and mangled by the fall that she could with difficulty be identified by her most intimate friends. The other victim was also disfigured in a horrible manner. When taken up, however, she still breathed, and the Police Surgeon pronounced her to the New-York Hospital, whither she died about an hour afterward.

The accident happened at a time when crowds of people were on their way up-town, and for an hour or two the Police were kept very busy in trying to keep the sidewalk clear in front of the building where the casualty occurred. There was much excitement around the premises, owing to the fact that different conflicting stories as to the manner in which the frightful affair occurred.

The friends of the two unfortunate women say that they have the means of showing that the hatchway was left open in an unusual manner. A Sergeant of the Fifth Precinct Police, who took charge of the body of Miss POMLIFFT, states that the two were engaged in play upon the cover of the hatch (which is a sliding one) at the time they were precipitated below. The proprietors at the store were unwilling to give our reporter any information as to the cause, but referred him to the testimony which would be given upon the inquest. Coroner WILDEY was notified last evening, and he will probably hold an inquest upon the two bodies this morning.

ANGELINA POMLIFFT was 18 years of age, and resided with her parents at the corner of Broome and Mulberry streets; Miss THORNTON was about 19 years old, and resided at No. 161 Elizabeth-street. Both of them are said to have been girls of industrious and steady habits, and of respectable parentage. They were employed in the business of making artificial flowers for Messrs. COWLES & Co.

Fugitive Aid for Ireland.

The denizens of the metropolis have heard and paid for speeches in aid of starving Ireland, and have danced in aid of the same good cause. It was therefore not inappropriate that such as had not already participated, should avail themselves of the opportunity to see some good opening, and help feed the hungry at the same time. This opportunity was afforded by the benevolent scheme of Mr. JOHN MCCULLAGH, of this City, under whose auspices a grand dance encounter took place, at HOPE'S Theatre, last evening. The building was crowded with an orderly audience, whose admission fee of a dollar a head will net a not inconsiderable sum for this deserving charity. Mr. SAM. DAVIS acted as master of ceremonies, and among the exhibitors were many notabilities of the dramatic arena. The main interest of the evening centered in the set-to of the contestants in the coming prize-fight, Jo. Coburn and Tom McCoot. Coburn put on the gloves with MIKE NEARON, and McCOOT with HARTWELL. Both men were in splendid condition, and pleased their friends, though the general impression seemed to be that Coburn was almost, if not quite overmatched by the splendid guard and quick counters of Nearon. Coburn was, however, quite fitte, though apparently less cautious than McCoot. Mr. NEARON last took a few rounds with Prof. CRIMMON, to the great delight of all the boys. The Professor maintained his usual admirable defence, and Mr. NEARON exhibited his customary sprightliness. The funniest performance of the evening was the set-to between JERY LAZARUS and HARRY HILL—last being quite retund, and HARRY, who is the champion wrestler, dancing round him in amusing style. There were some very lively encounters between Johnny and Barney Aaron; Hanley and "Cock Robin;" Jerry Conklin and Billy Donnelly; Owen Trainor and Scammel; Jim Kerrigan and Mike Henry; Jim Hunter and Con Foley; M. Cornell and Hugh McLane; Tom O'Connor and Bob Walker; John Monahan and Hen. Wilkins; Mike Trainor and John McCarty; Jim Elliott and Robinson; Charley Walker and Mike Dorsey; all of which gentlemen deserve credit for their charitable efforts. To enumerate the proper contestants made the most fun. There was not the slightest unpleasant occurrence throughout the evening, and the entire affair was a great credit to the benevolent hearts of "the fancy." Next to serving in the army, so much muscle could hardly be displayed to better advantage.

Naval.

TRIP OF THE IRON-CLAD ROANOKE TO THE NAVY-YARD.

Yesterday morning, notwithstanding the incessant rain, the master of the Brooklyn Navy-yard, and two or three other naval officers, proceeded in the steaming *Vanderbilt*, accompanied by four other small steamers to the Novelty Ironworks, to conduct the great harbor battery *Roanoke* to the Brooklyn Navy-yard. The tide being high could not be let go back this time, as it was a few days since, especially as orders were on hand to turn the vessel over to the navy as soon as possible. On arriving off the Ironworks over 23 feet of water were in the river—the *Roanoke* drawing over 20. Hawsers were immediately thrown out to the tugs, which took position to commence operations. For several minutes the huge block of wood and iron seemed immovable, but perseverance resulted in her bow being wheeled around. The unwieldy character of the ship rendered progress very slow and difficult, and an hour had elapsed before she was fairly on the move. All jaggin the combined efforts of the steamboats succeeded in getting her into the stream, when she began to be more manageable, requiring, however, incessant propulsion. Down the river her course was even and uninterrupted—thousands of passengers on the different ferry-boats, forgetting the severity of the rain, to examine the strangest and most formidable iron-clad yet seen in the harbor of New-York. Her helm was easily handled and was obeyed with singular accuracy. Arriving off the yard, Rear-Admiral and the officers of the station, as well as the crews of all the men-of-war at anchor, warmly saluted the stranger. A berth was soon after assigned her, and preparations were commenced to put on board the stores and provisions, which have been ready for her for months.

A Sword Presentation to Col. Coggswell, of the Tammany Regiment.

Last evening, on behalf of the Common Council, at No. 905 Grand-street, Alderman MINZESZ presented to Col. MITCHEL COGGSWELL, of the Tammany Regiment, a sword, sash and belt. The resolutions of the Common Council, offered by Councilman HALLIGAN, appropriating $500 for the purpose, having been elegantly engrossed, were read by Alderman MINZESZ, who also made a neat and patriotic speech, to which Col. COGGSWELL responded in felicitous terms. The presentation took place in the presence of several invited guests, and was an exceedingly happy affair. The sword was inclosed in a rich rosewood case, and upon the guard bore the following inscription: "The City of New-York to Col. MITCHEL COGGSWELL, Tammany regiment, Forty-second New-York Volunteers. A recognition of his love for, and zealous devotion to the cause of the Union and the Constitution; his dauntless courage and bearing, as displayed on the field of battle, and his heroic endurance of suffering, in the midst of indignities and privations, when a captive for many long and weary months in Southern prisons. Oct. 19, 1862." The scabbard bears the following words, uttered by Col. COGGSWELL during the engagement: "Men, we will cut our way through to Edward's Ferry."

The guests sat down to a fine collation, indulged in numerous speeches and toasts, and did not separate till a late hour.

Removal of the Paymaster of the Navy-Yard.

A Court of Inquiry convened yesterday at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, for the purpose of investigating the circumstances attending the robbery of the Paymaster's Department. Paymaster ELLERY has been removed from the yard, and Purser BARRY ordered in his place.

Arrivals in the City.

Major-Gen. John E. Wool returned to his headquarters at the St. Nicholas yesterday morning. He visited his home in Troy during his absence.

Hon. Clemency Vibbard, Albany; Col. Jas. L. Chatfield, Sixth regiment, California volunteers; Capt. T. A. Merriman, U. S. A., from Newbern, N. C.; E. W. Scudder, Trenton, N. J., and Wm. F. Pollock, Philadelphia, are also among the arrivals at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Judge John S. Daley, Albany; Hon. J. Y. Barlow, California; H. Mitchell, U. S. Navy; and R. M. Gerrettson, Rhinebeck, are at the Metropolitan.

Gen. E. G. Allen, Boston, and E. H. Benton, Jefferson County; Dr. A. L. Turner and Capt. J. S. Reuiston, N. Y. S. Vols., and T. Cadwallader, Philadelphia, are at the Astor House.

Samuel Payson, Jacksville, Ky.; Richard Cassidy, New-York; J. T. Haviland, Hartford; and Charles H. Leeds, Stamford, Conn., are at the Lafarge House.

KINGS COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT, APRIL 17.—Nos. 29, 32, 36, 37, 38, 41, 42, 43, 45, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 54, 55, 57, 16, 19, 44.

The Occupation and Evacuation of Jacksonville, Fla.

INTERESTING REPORT OF COL. MONT.

HILTON HEAD, S. C., April 4, 1863.

Lieut.-Col. C. G. Halpine, Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the South:

COLONEL: I have the honor to make the following report for the information of the Major-General Commanding Department of the South:

In accordance with orders received, I embarked my regiment on the steamers *Delaware* and *Gen. Meigs*, at Beaufort, March 19, for Jacksonville, Fla., where I arrived on the 23d inst., having been delayed by rough weather.

Maj. HEMENWAY, with three companies on the *Gen. Meigs*, had already arrived. When I reached there a rebel battery, mounted on a platform car propelled by a locomotive, was shelling the town. The gunboat *Hendek*, which accompanied us, was engaged in replying vigorously, as did also a rifled Parrott battery on shore. The enemy were soon driven back. He was, as I afterward learned, making a reconnoissance, which it was his plan to follow up by an attack in force after nightfall. He expected to make the attack so close as to render our artillery unavailable from the danger of their shells falling among our men. Everything remained quiet during that night. The fact that our rockets had previously been drawn in at night to the edge of the town encouraged this plan, which was frustrated by the arrival of the Eighth Maine regiment, and placing a night picket afterwards at a distance.

On Tuesday night the locomotive battery again approached and threw several sixty-eight pound rifled shells, striking several buildings, but injuring no one. On Wednesday, a reconnoissance in force commanded by Col. HIGGINSON and consisting of five companies of the Eighth Maine, under Lieut.-Col. TWOMBLY, four companies of the Sixth Connecticut, under Major MERRIS, and a portion of Col. HIGGINSON's colored regiment, advanced along the railroad upward of four miles, driving in Gen. FINNEGAN's pickets, but were not able to overtake the enemy.

After proceeding as far as was deemed advisable, and the enemy showing no disposition to accept battle, our forces commenced to return. Soon after the locomotive battery appeared and threw several shells, but was careful to keep out of reach of our rifles. One of its shells killed Privates HEGIN and GOODWIN, and severely wounded WILLIS, all of Capt. MCALLISTER's Co. I, Eighth Maine Volunteers, who were the only persons killed or wounded after our arrival. On this occasion all the troops behaved exceedingly well. Col. MONTGOMERY, with about 120 men of his regiment, accompanied by Capt. STEWART, of the gunboat *Paul Jones*, made a successful expedition to Palatka, seventy-five miles up the river, taking prisoners a Lieutenant and fourteen men, with their arms. The Lieutenant violated his parole of honor, and escaped. A quantity of cotton, rifles, horses, and other property, amounting in value to several thousand dollars, has been captured.

In accordance with Special Order No. 103, received from Headquarters Department of the South, I withdrew all the United States forces from Jacksonville, Fla., on the 31st ult., and embarked them on board transports, part of which had just arrived for that purpose.

While the evacuation was taking place, several fires were set—a portion of them undoubtedly by Secessionists. The fires were not confined to the lines of any regiment. Perhaps twenty-five buildings were destroyed. On my arrival I found that many buildings had been burned, some by rebels, others by the Union forces from a military necessity. Many Union families came away with the troops, our soldiers freely making all possible room for them on the transports. The expedition has all returned safely.

Much credit is due Capt. BERRIEN, Eighth regiment Maine Volunteers, for the careful and prudent manner in which he administered the affairs of Provost-Marshal during our short stay at Jacksonville.

Capt. CARNES, of the *Delaware*, and his gentlemanly officers, deserve mention for their kind treatment of officers and men.

JOHN D. RUST, Colonel Eighth Regiment Maine Volunteers, Commanding Forces.

Union Mass Meeting at Trenton, N. J.

TRENTON, N. J., Thursday, April 16.

A Union mass meeting was held here this afternoon. The hall was crowded. Two bands of music were present. There were large delegations from East and West New-Jersey. Hon. THOMAS H. HIRSHFIELD, of Bergen, was called to the Chair. Two Vice-Presidents from each county, and a Secretary from each Congressional District were appointed.

The Committee on Resolutions reported: *First*—That loyalty to the Government, obedience to its authority, and full and unconditional support of all its measures for the suppression of the rebellion, is the plain, obvious and imperative duty of every citizen; and all who obstruct or embarrass the efforts of the nation to maintain its vital unity are public enemies; *Second*—Avowing their deliberate purpose to sustain the Government with influence, purse and sword through every sacrifice, until armed rebellion is put down everywhere; *Third*, Denouncing peace resolutions, and protesting that the last Legislature was a libel on the patriotism of the people; that they are opposed to any peace or compromise involving capitulation to rebels in arms; and that those who remain at home will see to it—at the cost of life, it may be—that traitorous politicians at home, neutralizing any other result, shall not succeed in one jot or tittle of their purpose; *Fourth*—Approving the Confiscation and Emancipation acts; *Fifth*—Pledging to our brethren in the field undivided support in maintaining the Union and crushing rebellion; and declaring that they will use every means to punish treason and unite the whole people.

Addresses were made by Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, Mr. SCOVEL, of Camden, and Mr. FOSTER, of Essex. Several patriotic songs were sung by Mr. BAKER. A Committee of Two from each county was appointed to organize Union Leagues.

THE FIRE OF THE FLINT.

The Committee of Arrangements for the Loyal Union meeting called for Monday next, have announced that Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT would preside over the meeting from the balcony of the Fifth-avenue Hotel, opposite to the principal forum for orators.

The spirit of the old hero is shown in this assent to the wishes of the Committee.

When first applied to, he remarked that he had thought he should not again present himself before a popular audience, but in the present condition of public affairs he would consent cheerfully to "help the boys take one battery more."

The spirit shown by the General in uttering these words, should arouse the determination of every loyal man in the country to maintain the national honor at this crisis in public affairs. The announcement that Gen. SCOTT will preside at the meeting, is made public with his approval.

JAMES WADSWORTH, Chairman.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

A Map of Charleston and the Position of Our Iron-Clads During the Bombardment of Fort Sumter.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing.

It contains a graphic letter from one of our special correspondents, who witnessed the memorable engagement in Charleston harbor, on April 7. A map occupying nearly an entire page of the paper, giving, with great accuracy and distinctness, the geographical features of the harbor, the location of its defenses, and the position of the iron-clads during the bombardment of Fort Sumter, accompanies the letter. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY EDITION," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must have the place as a record to all time.

Premature Loss of the Hair, which is so common now-a-days, may be entirely prevented by the use of BURNETT'S COCOAINE. It has been used in thousands of cases where the hair was coming out in handfuls, and has never failed to arrest the decay, and to promote a healthy and vigorous growth. It is at the same time unrivaled as a dressing for the hair. A single application will render it soft and glossy for several days. Prepared by JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Boston.

Bourbon Whiskey.
ESTABLISHED 1820.

S. T. SUIT'S KENTUCKY WHISKY DISTILLERIES.—This whisky has been adopted by the Government for hospital use. It is for sale by every druggist in the City. Orders should be directed Suit's Distilleries, Kentucky, or SUIT'S Whisky Agency, No. 60 Broadway, N. Y.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 449 West-st.

Also FAMILY, PALE and No. 1 Soaps.

Sore Throat Specific.

One bottle warranted to cure any case of SORE THROAT, or the money refunded. Price 50 cents.

DR. H. ANDERS & CO.,
Physicians and Chemists, No. 420 Broadway.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

Hyatt's "A, W." or Double-Strength LIFE ELIXIR.
The most certain remedy for RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, DYSPEPSIA, and derangements generally of THE BLOOD.
Only to be had at the principal depot, No. 213 Grand-st. One dollar per bottle.

Superfluous and True.

Boswell & Werner's Celestial colors hair a handsome brown or black, without the use of harsh or repuration. Ladies use it without trouble or mortification. Warranted harmless and instantaneous. Try it; you will use no other. J. C. Hughton's, No. 417 Broadway, and all druggists.

FUNSTON & SCOFIELD, General Agents, 61 John-st.

Craig's Celebrated Microscopes to Blind-fold, with 6 beautiful mounted objects, for $3; with 12 objects, $5, by HENRY CRAIG, 156 Canal-st., 2d floor, New-York. Liberal discount to dealers. Sold in Broadway by Fowler & Wells, 308; Shepard, 298; Low, 536; McFarland, cor. 22d-st; Optical Inst. under Barnum's.

"Throw Off the Yoke!"—McLAUGHLIN, No. 212 Greenwich-st., is retailing Shirts at cut prices. A splendid stock on hand—all sizes.
P. McLAUGHLIN, Agent.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the foot cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. RACHARIS, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 548 Broadway.

The Lady Readers of the Times, wishing Gaiter Boots, Balmorals, Walking Shoes and Gaiters, Boys' and Misses' Boots and Shoes, all stylish and genuine, MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

Hats, Hats.—The new SPRING STYLES at WHITE'S are the GREAT ATTRACTION of the day. The new imperial the soft, the military, &c., &c., all at No. 216 Broadway.

HIGH'S Hair Dye, 50 Cents.—Black or brown, natural, beautiful, reliable. Depot No. 1 Stanton-st. Sold by all druggists, fancy goods stores, fashionable hair-cutting at No. 1 Stanton-st.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon, Artificial Limb Maker, Author, Lecturer, 652 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. Only Agent of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing-Machines now reduced from office, No. 505 Broadway, corner 23d-st. Machines carefully repaired by J. T. ELLIS.

MARRIED.

BARNUM—MORGANS.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, April 15, by Rev. N. A. Staples, T. W. BARNUM and Mrs. ISABELLA MORGANS, both of Brooklyn.

CONOR—HARRIS.—On Wednesday evening, April 15, at St. Andrews Church, by Rev. Thomas Curran, JOHN CONOR and MARY A. HARRIS, all of Sing Sing.

PALMER—RIDER.—On Wednesday, April 15, by Rev. Mr. Hull, Mr. RICHARD S. PALMER, of New-York, and Miss FANNIE E., youngest daughter of John Arnot, of Elmira.

FOX—STAUNTON.—On Wednesday morning, April 15, at Zion Church, Madison-av., by Rev. Dr. Staunton, THOMAS RODGERS FOX and MARY FRANCES STAUNTON, daughter of the officiating clergyman, all of this City.

ROSALES—WEMBADE.—On Wednesday, April 15, by Rev. Francis L. Hawks, D. D., LL. D., GEORGE L. ROSALES and PAULINE WEMBADE, daughter of R. A. Wilbans, Esq.

ROGERS—COOK.—On Tuesday, April 14, by Rev. Lot Moore, ALEXANDER C. ROGERS, of Jersey City, to MARGIE E. COOK, daughter of the late Sylvanus Cook, of Newburgh.

SMITH—HAMILTON.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, April 16, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, by Rev. A. N. Littlejohn, D. D., ANDREW M. SMITH and FANNIE M. YOUNG, eldest daughter of the late William Hamilton, Esq. No cards issued.

BYRNES—McCREADY.—In Ascension Church, on Thursday, April 16, by Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., Rev. CHARLES L. BYRNES, Rector of St. John's Church, Rhinebeck Springs, and LIZZIE, second daughter of Dr. B. W. McCready, of New-York.

CHAUNCEY—ALPEN.—On Wednesday morning, April 15, at Zion Church, Madison-av., by Rev. Dr. Staunton, Rev. JOHN ARMITAGE STAUNTON, Rector of Christ Church, Adrian, Mich., and FLORENCE ISABEL, daughter of Henry T. Capen, of this City.

FURMAN—NICHOLS.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, April 15, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, OLIVER P. TURNEY and BELLE, daughter of Ed. A. Nichols. No cards.

WATSON—PIERCE.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, April 15, by Rev. C. D. MILLER, GAVIN H. WATSON and Miss MARY A. PIERCE.

☞ New-Bedford papers please copy.

DIED.

DODD.—On Wednesday, April 15, MARGARETTA DODD, in the 60th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, at Bloomfield, (Montclair Station,) on Friday, April 17, at 1 o'clock P. M.

FISHER.—In this City, on Thursday, April 16, JOHN FISHER, aged 28 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 108 6th-av., on Saturday, April 18, at 10 o'clock A. M. His remains will be taken to Greenwood.

GRAHAM.—On Wednesday afternoon, April 15, ROBERT GRAHAM, eldest son of the late David Graham, Jr.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday afternoon, 18th inst., at 4 o'clock, from Grace Church, Broadway, without further invitation.

KING.—In Staten Island, on Tuesday, April 14, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. A. T. Watson, Mrs. MARY VANDERVOORT KING, widow of Elisha W. King, in the 86th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the East of Atlantic-st., South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 2½ o'clock, on Friday afternoon, 17th inst., without further invitation.

LE ROY.—On Tuesday, April 14, HARRIET A., beloved wife of William Le Roy, in the 41st year of her age.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, Mount Vernon, Westchester County, on Friday afternoon, April 17, at 1 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend, without further notice.

☞ Ohio papers please copy.

McKINSTRY.—On Thursday evening, April 16, MARY ELIZABETH, only daughter of JOHN W. and ELLEN T. McKINSTRY, aged 2 years and 10 months.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

FRASE.—On Thursday, April 16, of scarlet fever, WILLIS D., youngest son of Joseph M. and Eliza A. Frase, in the 4th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday afternoon, April 18, at 1 o'clock, from No. 34 Rivington-st. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

TOMPKINS.—In Woolcot, Wayne County, N. Y., on Tuesday, April 14, QUEREE H. TOMPKINS, aged 42 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at White Plains, on Friday, April 17, at 3 o'clock P. M.

THOMSON.—On Thursday, April 16, after a lingering illness, GEORGE THOMSON, a native of Scotland, in the 62d year of his age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday, April 18, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his son, John W. Thomson, No. 204 West 13th-st., without further notice.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 127.—April 16, 1863.
2, 20, 50, 4, 15, 66, 36, 43, 56, 58, 11, 1.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 128.—April 16, 1863.
40, 45, 49, 69, 78, 3, 8, 16, 9, 66, 28, 21, 42, 12, 51.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

CEDAR CAMPHOR.
FOR MOTHS.
Cheap, Agreeable, Durable and Reliable.
Apothecaries have it.

WINDOW SHADES.
A large assortment of window shades, of new and elegant styles, for sale to the trade; terms low. THOMAS POTTER, No. 93 Liberty-st.

486. SEWING MACHINES 486.
TO RENT AND FOR SALE.
Parties in search of reliable instruments for different varieties of sewing, will find at the Emporium a complete assortment of the various first-class Machines, for sale at manufacturers' prices, with privilege to exchange if not suited.
Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, Wheeler & Wilson, etc. V. W. WIGLESS, Jr., No. 448 Broadway, corner Houston-st.

AN AFFECTING SCRIPTURE IN BONE-ST. LAST TUESDAY.

Dr. SCHENCK had his consumptive patients coming the day.

It might be a lamentation to the CONSUMPTIVE portion of the community to read the following history of SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP,
SEAWEED TONIC
AND
MANDRAKE PILLS.

In offering my celebrated medicines to the afflicted, I feel that I present to the public consideration nothing but or novel.

The success of my medicines in the cure of Pulmonary Complaints is too well established to admit of skepticism. I am certain in their effect to convince any candid mind that prejudice which usually meets the introduction of a new article to the public.

If the patient will preserve and follow the directions which accompany each bottle, it must and will cure Consumption, when apparently in its last stages.

I do not wish to be understood to say that when lungs are shattered it can cause them many; but I do mean to say that when a patient has a violent cough, night-sweats, creeping chills, emaciated, confined to the bed, and given up to die by their physicians, they may be cured. Thousands of such cases Schenck's Medicines have and will often cure.

Sometimes the most eminent medical men are greatly mistaken in ascertaining, or in the examination of the lungs. They see that the patient has a distressing cough, and a great rattling of phlegm in the lungs, which at once they pronounce to be Pulmonary Consumption, and resort to some cough remedy, the basis of which must invariably be opium, to stop the cough, and Calomel, which clogs the liver, constipates the bowels, and injures the gastric juice of the stomach, so that it is impossible for digestion to go on, and in a few weeks or months the patient is reduced by death.

Now, I will venture to say that two-thirds of the cases of Consumption in the United States are caused by either Liver Complaint or Dyspepsia. The numerous members of the Bronchial tubes sympathize with the liver and stomach, and frequent slight colds settle in the lungs, which is the Chief Consumption.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup is one of the most powerful purifiers of the blood known. It collects and ripens all the morbid matter in the lungs, and expels it by easy expectoration, when a cough will not stop it, which breaks the lungs, thus restored to health.

Its Sanative Properties are equally efficacious. I have hundreds of persons cured of this disease, showing what others may have done, and are cured with running ulcers.

Many years ago I was given up as being in the last stage of Consumption. I was taken from home, to Philadelphia, to my friends in Moorestown, N. J., to die. Treated away to a mere skeleton, was pronounced by my family physician incurable. I was given up by my family, and, as they thought, I could not live to reach home. They, like a drowning man catching at straws, heard of and obtained this preparation of rusted and barren, which made a marvelous change in me.

It seemed to me that I could feel it penetrating my whole system. It soon ripened the matter in my lungs, and I would spit off more than a pint of it a day. As soon as matter every morning for more than a week. As soon as that began to lessen, my night-sweats, pain, night-sweats, that seemed to tear my lungs, and my appetite became so great that it was with difficulty I could keep from eating too much. I soon gained my strength, and have been growing fat ever since. It seemed to rid me of all the seeds of disease in my system, and I have not had a cold or cough since. I am now 40 years of age, and have never to be raised again. Many of these people who knew me then, and my surviving friends, and acquaintances, who dwell in New-Jersey and Philadelphia, who could testify and to the most incredulous as to the truth of this extraordinary cure. Mine was a family complaint; my father, mother, brothers and sisters all died with Consumption—and I alone am left.

Now, I enjoy the best of health, and have for years, weighing over 210 pounds. Immediately on my recovery I turned my attention to the science of medicine, and devoted study of this peculiar disease. In that I have succeeded by the great number of people coming to me, or sending for me, to cure them of Consumption, and I flatter myself that in this day I have as much experience and success in the treatment of this disease as any other physician in the country, having treated many thousands of it, and studied the various types of the disease. Many of the disease peculiar to the different climates of our climate. I, therefore, feel a confidence in my mode of treatment, which those who consider their practice to be not one locality can hardly keep to attain.

I am the Inventor of three medicines, PULMONIC SYRUP, SEAWEED TONIC and MANDRAKE PILLS, all acting in harmony for the cure of CONSUMPTION. The Pulmonic Syrup is the best remedy known to ripen and expel all inert matter from the lungs, and expectorant—as all other medicines in curing it, ought to all pulmonary disorders. The Seaweed Tonic is a concentrated extract carefully prepared from a common weed growing on the sea-coast, containing iodide of potassium, iron, and the hypophosphites and other valuable chemicals. This combination is fully dissolves the food in the stomach, converting it into chyme, gives tone to the stomach, giving appetite and digestion, and strength and flesh to the feeble and consumptive. It contains no impurities, but is a healthy tonic. The Mandrake Pills act on the liver, and are tinged in every case of Consumption, and the Mandrake Pills is the only remedy that can be taken with safety and injurious ingredient, but will restore this important organ to perfect health and vigor.

It will be thus readily seen that these remedies act together in perfect harmony, and in every instance, when taken in time, and according to directions, will cure Consumption in its first stage. The directions, which accompany the Syrup, are very fully explain when each remedy should be used.

Now, consumptive, here is a plain statement from one who has made this complaint the study of a lifetime; and if you wish to be cured, call at my office, No. 39 North-st., Philadelphia, I will refer him to as many as he may wish, who have been cured of Consumption by the use of my medicines, and would recommend my remedy. I will also refer you to many in Philadelphia, who knew me when I was taken over to New-Jersey to die. These are facts which have taken place right at home, and among those with whom my whole life has been spent.

I am the inventor of what is called SCHENCK'S RESPIROMETER, for examining the lungs, which is highly recommended by the faculty.

One part of it is placed to the naked breast, and the other to the ear of the patient. When, then the patient draws a long full breath, it transmits the sound of the rattling of the lungs, as loud and distinct that, by practice, it is easy to determine how far and what portion is diseased, and can unerringly determine whether it is tuberculous, pleuritic or bronchial consumption, or whether it is an affection of the mucous membrane of the bronchial tubes, or something from the liver or stomach, and form a prognosis accordingly.

Those wishing a thorough examination with the Respirometer will be charged $5; but all advice will be given gratis, and I will do all in my power to explain the nature of their case. I am anxious to meet and explain to every one my manner of treating this insidious disease—Consumption.

Dr. J. H. SCHENCK can be found at his principal office, No. 39 North 6th-st., Philadelphia, every Saturday, and at No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, every Tuesday, to examine Lungs with his "Respirometer," or to give advice to those who can fit to call on him.

He treats no diseases but those of the Lungs, Liver and Stomach, and therefore no charges for advice or examining them in the ordinary way, or at physicians generally do, but for a thorough examination with the Respirometer, he charges three dollars, and when advice is required, he charges three dollars, and when advice and medicine, is troubled with Costiveness or Diarrhœa, Sallow Complexion, Loss of Appetite, Low Spirits, Restlessness at Nights, or any other disease leading to Consumption, to call on him as above, and get this advice.

On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY next, DR. SCHENCK will be professionally at the MARLBORO HOTEL, BOSTON.

REMEMBER DR. SCHENCK can only be found at his rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, every Tuesday, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., for consultation and advice, but he always has a full supply of medicines at his rooms, which can be had at all times, and are also for sale by all druggists and dealers. Price of the PULMONIC SYRUP and SEAWEED TONIC, each, $1 per bottle, or $6 the half-dozen. MANDRAKE PILLS, 25c. per box.

CONRAD FOX, No. 81 Barclay-st., Wholesale agent for New-York City.

S—T—1000—X.

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS.
They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enlighten the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhœa, Cholera and Cholera-Morbus.
They are Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
They are the best Bitters in the world. They make the weak man strong, and give exhausted nature's great restorer. They are made of pure St. Croix Rum, the celebrated Calisaya Bark, roots and herbs, and are taken with the pleasure of a beverage, without regard to age or time of day. Particularly recommended to delicate persons requiring a gentle stimulant. Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, Hotels and Saloons.
P. H. DRAKE & CO., No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

THE MURDERESS OF BURDELL.

CHAS. LEWIS, ALIAS GEO. W. SYMONDS.
FROM THE CRADLE TO THE SCAFFOLD.
HE SEDUCES A WIDOW'S DAUGHTER.
Commences the baking business, seduces a young widow, robs and turns her out of the house, and is arrested.
TRIES ANOTHER YOUNG LADY, AND IS REBUFFED.
A young widow refuses his embrace—He locks her up in a room, and sets fire to the house.
ATTEMPTS TO COMMIT RAPE.
READ NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE.
For sale at all news depots.

FURNITURE.
$100,000 WORTH OF CABINET FURNITURE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
BY DEGRAFF & TAYLOR,
No. 97 Bowery,
Offer their entire stock at lower prices than any other establishment in the City.
FOR CASH.
Consisting of
ROSEWOOD, PARLOR AND CHAMBER FURNITURE,
In Brocatel, Damask and Plush.
MAHOGANY, WALNUT AND IMITATION FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
All goods warranted.

GILT COMBS AND STEEL COMBS.
NEW STYLES,
Just received from Paris, for sale by
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 418 Broadway,
one door below Canal-st.

ENGLISH SOLES FOR DINNER TO-DAY. English beef and plum pudding on Tuesday. Yarmouth bloaters and Finnan haddocks, and English cheese, bacon and hams for sale. RICHARDSON, Agent, No. 64 Maiden-lane, corner of William-st. Dunlop's ale in cask and bottle for family use.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HARPER & BROTHERS,
Franklin-square, New-York,
PUBLISH THIS DAY:

I.
A DARK NIGHT'S WORK.
A NOVEL.
BY MRS. GASKELL,
Author of "Sylvia's Lovers," "Mary Barton," "North and South," "Lady Ludlow," "Cranford," &c.
8vo, Paper, 25 Cents.

II.
DR. SMITH'S PRINCIPIA LATINA.
PRINCIPIA LATINA, PART I. A First Latin Course, comprehending Grammar, Delectus, and Exercise Book, with Vocabularies. By WILLIAM SMITH, LL. D., author of the "History of Greece," and editor of a "Classical Dictionary" and the "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities." Carefully Revised and Improved by Prof. HENRY DRISLER, of Columbia College, New-York. 12mo, flexible cloth binding, 50 cents.

The present volume is the result of many years' practical teaching, and seeks to embody the advantages of the older and more popular methods of instruction.

The main object of the work is to enable a beginner to fix the Declensions and Conjugations thoroughly in his memory, to learn their usage by constructing simple sentences as soon as he commences the study of the language, and to accumulate gradually a stock of useful words.

The work contains Grammar, Delectus, and Exercise Book, with Vocabularies, and consequently presents in one book all that the pupil will require for every thing in the study of the language. It is confidently believed that a boy who has gone carefully through the book will have acquired a sound knowledge of the chief grammatical forms, and of the most important grammatical rules.

The American editor has introduced the simpler and more comprehensive rules of Prosody. He has added also several pieces of the

AUCTION SALES.

Robert Walters, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Rosewood Pianofortes, Mirrors, &c., at Auction.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 14, at 10 o'clock, at No. 11 8th-st., near 4th-av., the entire furniture contained in said house, the greater part of which was made to order by Hitchings, consisting of rich and elegant rosewood parlor suites, in satin, brocatel, hair cloth and reps; rosewood pianofortes, with mirrors; Turkish and Persian carpets and hearth-rugs; vases, clocks, gilt mirrors, consoles, etc.; exquisite French plate mirrors, made by Andrew; rosewood and mahogany chamber sets; rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads; mahogany and walnut wardrobes; hair mattresses; plate-glass; chairs and rockers; in brocatelle; patent spring seats; sofas and easy chairs; hair mattresses; feathers and pillows; oak extension table; dining chairs; lounge; china and glass ware, and other articles, all in the best order, without reserve. TO EXPIRE IN MORNING.

Henry H. Leeds & Co., Auctioneers.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell, at auction, on SATURDAY, April 18, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 2 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, gilt frame pier mirrors, rosewood suites in hair cloth, rosewood marble-top parlor tables, gilt, walnut and gilt suites in plush, cloth covered in blue figured damask, mahogany bookcases, mahogany and walnut wardrobes, mahogany wardrobe, bureaus in green reps, mahogany office tables, black walnut secretary bookcase, black walnut bedsteads, hair mattresses, rosewood ormolu chandeliers, elegant gas fixtures, silver-plated show-case; also, rosewood and mahogany pianos, office desks, tables, &c., kitchen furniture, &c.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.

SALE AT AUCTION OF A DESIRABLE DWELLING-HOUSE ON 47TH-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on SATURDAY, April 18, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

Sale-No. 1.—The three-story high-stoop brick house and lot, situate on the southerly side of 47th-st., 146 feet west of 3d-av., and known as No. 129. The house is nov. 20 by about 50 feet; counter-cellar and modern improvements. Lot 12 feet 6 inches front, 100 feet 5 inches deep and nearly 2 feet rear. Map at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 119 Pine-st., New-York.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction (without reserve), on THIS DAY, (Friday,) April 11, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 76 West 38th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., the entire elegant furniture, comprising in part: Rosewood sofas, chairs and arm chairs in crimson plush, rosewood tables, rosewood and lace window curtains, dining-room furniture, carving and hair mattresses, side tables, bronzes and lace window curtains, dining-room furniture, rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads

MEDICAL.

DORMANT DISEASES OF ASTHMA AND Bronchitis, Consumption, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Nervous Debility, Rheumatism, and Neuralgia, Cured by Dr. Dyott's Celebrated Medicines. Dr. Dyott's Medicines are the result of a life devoted to the study of the diseases he offers to cure, and are the fruit of a long and successful work in the hospitals of Philadelphia, Pa., and Boston, Mass., and are prepared by Dr. Harrison, No. 1 Dyott-st., Philadelphia, Pa., and sold by Dr. Dyott, No. 1 Dyott-st., Philadelphia, Pa., and by Druggists generally. Sent by express, free from observation, on receipt of price, by Dr. Dyott, No. 1 Dyott-st., Philadelphia, Pa. Dr. Dyott's Medicines are sold in New-York by Dr. Dyott, No. 232 Bowery, Sundays, Dr. Harrison's Medicines are sold in Boston, which are for sale by druggists generally, New-York.

A CARD TO THE LADIES.

DR. DUPONCO'S GOLDEN PILLS FOR FEMALES. Infallible in Cases from Obstruction, and curing all Obstructions from any cause, and curing

Price $1 per box. Sold at retail by druggists generally throughout the City and United States. Wholesale depot, and by General Wholesale Agents, HALL & RUCKEL, No. 218 Fulton-st., New-York, and C. & S. CRAWFORD, No. 115 Fulton-st., New-York.

N.B.—Observe that each box must be signed S. D. HOWE; all others are counterfeits and dangerous. Have them pills sent confidentially by mail to any part of the City or United States.

SECRET DISEASES! SECRET DISEASES!

SAMARITAN'S GIFT!
SAMARITAN'S GIFT!
The most certain remedy ever used.
Use a Positive Cure.

BALSAM COPAIVA AND MERCURY DISCARDED. Only ten pills to be taken to effect a perfect cure. They are unrivalled for anything having no smell nor any unpleasant taste, and will not, in any way, injure the stomach or bowels of the most delicate.

Cures in from two to four days, and recent cases in twenty-four hours.

No exposure, no trouble, no change whatever.

Price, male pills $2, female $2. Sold by H. C. OAKLEY, No. 11 Park-row. Sent by mail by DESMOND & CO., Philadelphia.

NO. 3.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

ALL SUFFERERS FROM THE ABOVE complaints, of recent or long standing, are advised to use BLAIR'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.

Prepared in England by FROUT & HARBANT, and sold by WELLS & CO., Franklin-st., New-York, and most other medicine vendors.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address, "Thomas Frout, 229, Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

Price 50 cents and $1 per box.

CAUTION TO LADIES.

Madame RESTELL, Female Physician, No. 182 Chambers-street, deems it her duty to caution ladies against impostors, who appropriate her advertisements, word for word, merely substituting some name ignorant and wholly irresponsible as "Madame Restell."

These persons have spurious "Female Monthly Pills" and other poisonous compounds to deceive the unwary, at the easily duped, as well of their money as of their health. Madame Restell's genuine medicines, Madame Restell's Pills called upon to give this caution.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Venériens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment without risk of exposure. Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional Syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of these complaints, enables me to offer cures in a shorter time than those of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This preparation prevents the contagion of the venereal disease, removes physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The sins of youth, Dr. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal disease, pronounce the most speedy, safe, and only efficacious remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. N.B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and sure remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circulars. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedy for diseases of a private character. In 20 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been troubled of their money and time, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases, in from one to three days. Strictures of long days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full description of their case, addressed to DR. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

NO. 2.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Sudden weakness is the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, is the only place. Beware of imposters. Hunter, New-York City is all of above, yet he is never to run in his life given restoration as a skillful and reliable physician. He has no other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1824. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance.

DR. VAN SPELPE'S INDIAN MAGIC PILLS—Guaranteed to cure all secret diseases in four days. Only $1 per box. His liquid preservative, $1 set as preventive. It is recommended by the faculty. $1 per bottle. Consultation daily in his office, No. 344 Bowery, from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., and 4 to 8 P. M.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABlished in 1828.—The only genuine baths in the United States, at the Chemical Establishment, Blanchard, corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated and cured fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction (to the habits of the patient); cures without the disgusting and dangerous effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less time; is free from Mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of eradicating the root and poisonous taint from the blood; is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used, and is, in short, the only medicine for the cure of what it accomplishes. Its value in this respect has become well known, that scientific men in every department of medical life often resort to it to appreciate its curative powers (that is to say, consulted by druggists, clergymen, and physicians, in regard to most difficult cases, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear). His publicity is so great, that there is not a quarter of a mile in the City that has not attached to it a quacker, who say that their lies are not so easily proclaimed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained anywhere but at the old Office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 25 cents, 100 pages, 140 colored illustrations. The best work out. Sent free by mail. Hours, 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

SHIPPING.

NEW-YORK AND WASHINGTON STEAMSHIP LINE.

THE MAGNIFICENT NEW STEAMSHIP [illegible] WILL SAIL FROM PIER NO. 4 NORTH RIVER, ON SATURDAY, APRIL 22, AT 3 P. M., FOR NORFOLK, WASHINGTON, [illegible]

MORGAN & SHINNEAR, Agents.

FOR NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL, THE STEAMSHIP [illegible] WILL SAIL FROM PIER NO. 4 NORTH RIVER, ON SATURDAY, APRIL 22, AT 3 P. M.

FIRST CABIN, from [illegible] to $150.
SECOND CABIN, [illegible]
THIRD CABIN—Intermediate, [illegible]
STEERAGE, [illegible]

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT COVE, HARBOR, AND SHERBROOKE, BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX.

ASIA, Stephen, leaves New-York, Wednesday, April 5.
CANADA, Grace, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 12.
AFRICA, Moodie, leaves New-York, Wednesday, April 19.
ARABIA, Leitch, leaves New-York, Wednesday, April 26.
EUROPA, Cook, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 10.
AUSTRALASIAN, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 24.

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Cabin Passage [illegible]
Second Cabin Passage [illegible]

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Cabin Passage [illegible]
Second Cabin Passage [illegible]

Berths not secured until paid for.

Steerage passage, [illegible]

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuable goods, to the value of fifty dollars, having the value expressed, and signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR HAVANA.

To sail on WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22, at 3 P. M. The A No. 1 British steamship HELVETIA, Capt. Grace Cooper, carrying the United States Mail, will sail as above. From Pier No. 14, foot of Cedar-st., N. R. Price of passage, gold or currency funds. No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed on day of sailing. For Freight or passage, apply to

CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 36 Broadway, Or to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

N. B.—The British steamship SHELDRAKE will follow the HELVETIA and sail on or about the 6th day of May. Experienced Surgeons attached to each vessel.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE.

STEAMSHIPS TO SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON, VIA NICARAGUA TRANSIT.

The steamship AMERICA OF ILLINOIS Will leave for GREYTOWN, to connect with steamship MOSES TAYLOR, on SATURDAY, April 26, 1865.

For freight or passage, apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer NORTH AMERICAN, Capt. Burgess, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Portland on SATURDAY, April 22.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $65 and $75. Steerage, found with good provisions, $30 00, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued, for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland, at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 2 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SHARLE, General Agents.

FOR NICARAGUA, C. A.

The Central American Transit Company will dispatch the next vessel for their freight line to San Juan del Norte (Greytown) with dispatch.

The schooner SENATOR, now loading at pier No. 2, North River, will sail on SATURDAY, April 22.

For freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 41 Broadway.

Letters for Greytown will be received until Saturday noon.

JOHN E. BODY, V. P.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail steamship CORSICA, Capt. Le Messurier, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, 29TH APRIL, SATURDAY, 20 MAY.

Passage money to Nassau, gold.
Passage money to Havana, gold.
Payable in Gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TO NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class United States Mail Steamship GEORGE WASHINGTON, Capt. E. W. Gates, Will leave Pier No. 8, North River, direct for New-Orleans On SATURDAY, April 22, at 3 P. M.

Passage, with accommodations unsurpassed, $75.

For freight or passage, apply to

H. R. CROMWELL & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COBH HARBOR,) the well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK ... Saturday ... April 22
CITY OF BALTIMORE ... Saturday ... April 29
EDINBURGH ... Saturday ... May 6

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.

First cabin ... $80 00 | Steerage ... $30 00
First cabin to London ... $85 00 | Steerage to London ... 35 00
First cabin to Paris ... 95 00 | Steerage to Paris ... 40 00
First cabin to Hamburg ... 90 00 | Steerage to Hamburg ... 27 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Excursion tickets, at reduced prices; First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40; from Queenstown, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends: an easy way to do so. Apply at the office of the Company, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

TAPSCOTT'S OLD-ESTABLISHED PASSAGE OFFICE, No. 86 South-st., New-York. Persons wishing to send for their friends or remit money to all parts of England and Ireland, should apply to TAPSCOTT BROS. & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU. Documents issued through J. B. MONES, Notary Public, No. 293 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Notarial and other seals, procures naturalization certificates.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.—U. S. PASSPORTS from the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Court Buildings, 41 Chambers-st.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR SHREWSBURY.

The new steamer HELEN, Capt. H. B. Parsons, will leave foot Beach Every Morning at 10 o'clock, returning, will leave the dock of Shrewsbury at every alternate at 2 o'clock, touching at Long Branch, Seabright, Highlands, Fort Hancock, Navesink, Atlantic, Beach's Dock, Fair Haven and Red Bank. Light cargo taken.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SOUTHOLD, FLAG HARBOR, THE HAMPTONS, &c.—The fine steamer SUFFOLK, Capt. Hayes, will ply for the season, LEAVE FOOT OF MONTAGUE-ST. EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY AFTERNOON at 4 o'clock, touching at Long Branch, Sandy Hook, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Atlantic Highlands, Fair Haven, Seabright, Port Monmouth, Keyport, Matawan, Cliffwood, Perth Amboy, Sayreville, Cheesquake, Morgan, Cliffside, Keyport, Belmar, Manasquan, Point Pleasant, Bay Head, Mantoloking, Silver Lake, Pine Beach, Toms River, Beach Haven, Barnegat, Tuckerton, Little Egg Harbor, Atlantic City, Somers Point, Marmora, Seaville, Tuckahoe, Dennisville, Cape May, Stone Harbor, Anglesea, Wildwood, Grassy Sound, Green Creek, Greenville, Dennis Creek, Port Elizabeth, Leesburg, Mauricetown, Millville, Port Norris, Bivalve, Shell Pot, Newport, Port Deposit, Bridgeton, Shiloh, Cedarville, Fairton, Greenwich, Sheppard's Landing, Dividing Creek, Mannahawkin, Manahawkin, Tuckerton, Barnegat, Waretown, Forked River, Cedar Creek, Bamber's, Double Trouble, Toms River, Silver Lake, Point Pleasant, Manasquan, Belmar, Keyport, Port Monmouth, Port Amboy, Perth Amboy, Cliffwood, Matawan, Keyport, Morgan, Cheesquake, Sayreville, Port Reading, Port Monmouth, Keyport, Atlantic Highlands, Fair Haven, Seabright, Shrewsbury, Long Branch, Sandy Hook, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Atlantic Highlands, Fair Haven, Seabright, Port Monmouth, Keyport, Port Reading, Port Amboy

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Rapidity and Looseness of Legislation.

THE SESSION TO BE EXTENDED TEN DAYS.

The New-York City Railroad Bills.

LIST OF BILLS WHICH HAVE BECOME LAWS

Attorney-General Dickinson on the Soldiers' Proxy Vote Bill.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, April 16, 1863.

The rate at which legislation begins to whirl along is really fearful—equaled only by the looseness with which bills are put through. To say considerd. would be a gross perversion of language. The fact that the Senate returns a majority of the House bills with amendments, is significant of the style of legislation in the popular branch.

As is always the case when the session approaches its end, everything revolves around certain bills of prime interest. At the present moment certain New-York railroad bills hold this relation to business. The hundred days having expired, the members of the two Houses are evincing their patriotic devotion to the public interest, and fidelity to their own sense of duty, by working for nothing. This they propose to do for ten days to come. Instances like this are, indeed, rare, and altogether worthy of commendation. Running a locomotive after the oil is exhausted, and after the Company refuse to furnish more, is a rare circumstance; and, unless outsiders, through pure benevolence and disinterested regard for the public welfare, supply the same, it is a thing quite out of the question.

The Broadway bill, with amendments, was reported this morning. Though they have not been printed, I understand that the amendments strike out Madison and Fifth avenues; that they provide for the payment of all over ten per cent. surplus earnings on $2,000,000, and a certain surplus for reequipment; into the State Treasury, for the benefit of soldiers and their families. These amendments will, it is understood, appear for the bill, which is the special order for this P. M., a certain amount of strength, and give to its friends confidence in their ability to pass it.

The Senate bill to enable soldiers to vote, the resolutions of Mr. DEAN providing for amending the Constitution for the same purpose, and Gov. SEYMOUR's message in effect promising to vote the former and recommending the latter, were set down as the special order for last evening, which was, however, superseded by the joint rule requiring the House to proceed to the third reading of bills when they are ready. It will now require a two-third vote to get the question up again, and it is not improbable that it may be thrown over. This will probably agree with the wishes, if not the policy, of the Democrats, who, I presume it will not be unjust to intimate, prefer there should be no legislation, since, in such a case, the soldiers would be practically disfranchised.

The opinion of Attorney-General DICKINSON that the Senate bill is not in conflict, thus taking issue with Gov. SEYMOUR, has strengthened the friends of the measure. That opinion, though in conflict with that of eminent constitutional lawyers, is, I believe, in conformity with the more general opinion of the legal profession.

The Forty-second-street Railroad was recommitted in the House to the Committee on Railroads to report complete, while the Pearl-street and Madison-avenue bill was virtually killed.

In the Senate the Supply bill has been under the slaughtering process since yesterday. Nearly all extras have been stricken out, and many other items reduced.

The bill to appoint a Supreme Court Reporter, and providing for the publishing of three volumes annually, after animated debate in the House, was killed off by a decided vote, the Committee of the Whole striking out the enacting clause.

Cross-town, in the Senate, is deemed to be in a hopeful way, where it did not have the reference its opponents contemplated.

Gov. SEYMOUR gives his first reception this evening. The invitations include nearly everybody in and about the Legislature, besides many others. RODERICK.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Thursday, April 16.

The following bills were ordered to a third reading:

Incorporating the Onondaga Historical Association.

Amending the act relative to buildings in New-York.

The Newtown and Astoria Railroad bill.

Incorporating the Brooklyn Loan and Improvement Company.

Empowering the Mayor and Comptroller of New-York to appoint Tax Marshals.

Relative to certain religious societies in New-York.

Incorporating the Olive Benevolent Society of New-York.

Amending the charter of Rochester.

Mr. GARDEN's resolution proposing the amendment of the State Constitution so as to enable soldiers to vote, was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

BILLS PASSED.

The Annual Supply bill.

Relative to public instruction.

Amending the Revised Statutes.

Relative to summary proceedings for the recovery of real estate.

Fixing the salaries of the New-York Supervisors at $2,000 per annum.

Amending the charter of Buffalo relative to fees in Rensselaer County.

Increasing the fare over the Avon Railroad.

The Baldwinsville Canal bill.

Confirming certain ordinances of the New-York Common Council.

To change the name of the Corn Exchange Insurance Company.

Establishing a Law Library in Brooklyn.

For preserving historical records in the office of the Secretary of the State.

Relative to closing up the affairs of the Bank of Monroe.

The bill incorporating the Master Stevedores' Association was ordered to a third reading.

Recess.

EVENING SESSION.

BILLS PASSED.

For the relief of wounded and sick soldiers, appropriating $200,000.

To amend the Militia act of last year.

Relative to the sale of non-resident lands in Westchester County.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

Relative to the salary of New-York Aldermen. Ordered to third reading.

Incorporating the Father Matthew Total Abstinence Society.

Incorporating the Ancient Order of Hibernians.

The Quarantine bill was referred to Messrs Rogers, Law and Sacse, to report complete.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Thursday, April 16.

The following bills were reported favorably:

Amending the charter of the Neptune Insurance Company.

Concerning the Brooklyn Central and Jamaica Railroad Company.

Incorporating the American and Mexican Railroad and Telegraph Company.

Providing for recording internal revenue stamps.

Relative to letters of administration upon the estates of non-residents.

The Broadway Railroad bill.

Enabling electors of town meetings to vote by districts.

Relative to labor contracts in the State Prisons.

Authorizing the formation of banking associations, under the act of Congress.

Relative to the Upper Hudson Railroad.

The Forty-second-street Railroad bill was referred to the Railroad Committee to report complete, by a vote of 66 to 24.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

The Annual Tax bill.

Authorizing Railroad Companies to employ a police force.

Facilitating the construction of the Upper Hudson Railroad.

Repealing the 3rd section of the law of 1860 relative to preferred claims in the Court of Appeals. The question closed with striking out the bill.

For a Full Reporting of the Supreme Court, Recess.

Attorney-General Dickinson on the Soldiers' Proxy Vote Bill.

In answer to a Resolution of Inquiry of the Senate, the following communication was received by that body, last night, from the Attorney-General, relative to the bill allowing soldiers of this State, in the service of the United States, to vote by proxy:

I am advised informally that an early answer is desired, and, being pressed with other official engagements, I have not the time for such examination as the gravity of the subject merits, and may give the results of such partial consideration as I have been enabled to bestow upon it.

It is provided by article 1, subdivision 1, that "no member of this State shall be disfranchised, or deprived of any of the rights or privileges secured to any citizen thereof, unless by the law of his peers, or the judgment of his peers."

Article II, section 1, provides, "Every male citizen of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a citizen for ten days, and an inhabitant of this State one year next preceding an election, and for the last four months a resident of the county where he may offer his vote, shall be entitled to vote at such election, in the election district of which he shall at the time be a resident, and not elsewhere, for all officers now or hereafter to be chosen by the people, and upon all questions which may be submitted by the people; but such citizen shall have been for thirty days next preceding the election, a resident of the district from which the officer is to be chosen for whom he offers his vote."

Section 3, of the same article, provides, that "for the purpose of voting, no person shall be deemed to have gained or lost a residence by reason of his being upon the element, while employed in the service of the United States, &c."

These are all the provisions relating to the matter, and I am not aware that they or similar ones have ever received judicial consideration or construction. The question, therefore, is open one, and must be decided by the best lights which can be drawn from the letter and spirit of the Constitution. We have seen that neither the soldier nor the sailor loses his residence by absence in the service of the United States, and this leaves but a single question, and that is, whether the actual presence of the elector is required by the Constitution, or whether the Legislature may authorize the deposit of his vote while he yet continues in service abroad.

That the proposed method may be inconvenient, cumbrous and liable to fraud and abuse, is no answer to its validity, for unless it is prohibited by the Constitution, it may be authorized by law. The elector "must offer" his vote, but must be necessarily be in person, and with his own hand, or may the Legislature authorize him to offer it in other modes? He clearly need not offer it with his own hand, for the sick and infirm and paralytic may vote, and so may the soldier or sailor who has lost both hands and arms in the service of his country, and yet the Constitution requires his presence at the polls, the Legislature may dispense with it. The elector is absent, but he is still regarded by the Constitution as a resident of his election district, and entitled to vote there, and not elsewhere. If he continues to serve his country, he must either be disfranchised, at a time and under circumstances when all the privileges of citizenship, and especially those of an elector, are more inestimable than ever, or else the laws and Constitution be so defending, secure to him his birthright. There is nothing in the Constitution authorizing the mode of voting, adopted by Congress, and there is certainly nothing in it, either express or implied, which prohibits the Legislature from prescribing such forms for depositing the votes of electors, as in its wisdom it may deem best. I therefore hold that Senate bill No. 300, entitled "An act to secure the Elective Franchise to the qualified voters of the Army and Navy of the State of New-York," is not in conflict with the Constitution, and consequently, that no amendment of that instrument is necessary to secure the Elective Franchise to such voters while absent from our State in the service of the United States.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

D. S. DICKINSON, Attorney General.

List of Acts Passed by the Legislature and Signed by the Governor.

1. An act to provide for the payment of certain persons for services performed while acting as officers of the Assembly.

2. An act to authorize the Trustees of "The Orville Presbyterian Society," in the town of DeWitt, to dispose of their property.

3. To authorize the Trustees of "The Methodist Episcopal Young Society," in the Town of DeWitt, to sell their real estate, and to legalize and confirm the acts of said Society and the election of their Trustees, and to provide for their classification and term of office.

4. To amend the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts incorporating the village of Oswego, in the county of Tioga," passed April 6, 1857.

5. To amend an act entitled "An act to consolidate and amend the several acts relating to the village of Canaseraga, &c.," passed April 6, 1859.

6. To amend an act to incorporate the village of Clifton Springs.

7. To change the place of business of the Stars Arms Company.

8. To amend an act entitled "An act revising, amending and consolidating the several acts in relation to the village of Fort Plain," passed April 7, 1856, and to extend the powers of the Corporation of said village.

9. To amend "An act to incorporate the village of Bainbridge in the County of Chenango," passed April 21, 1829.

10. To empower Firemen's Lodge number 10, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in the City and County of Albany, to hold real and personal estate to a limited amount.

11. To authorize the Albany and Vermont Railroad Company to construct a branch road.

12. To authorize the election of an additional Assessor in the town of Walwarsing, Ulster County.

13. To authorize the Board of Supervisors of the County of Putnam, to raise money by tax to pay volunteers in the United States service.

14. To confirm the acts of the Governor of the State of New-York, and to appropriate money for the repayment of moneys paid as bounties to volunteers, and for other purposes.

15. To authorize the levying of a tax upon the taxable property in the different counties and towns in the State, to repay moneys borrowed for or expended in the payment of bounties to volunteers, or for expenses of their enlistment, or to pay any liability incurred therefor.

16. To confirm and legalize the taxes imposed in the year 1862 by the Boards of Supervisors of the several counties in this State, or of such of them as may be included in such taxes any sum or sums raised or advanced in their respective counties for the payment of bounty money to volunteers enlisted in the service of the United States, or for the support and maintenance of the families of such volunteers.

17. Authorizing the extension of the time for the collection of taxes in the several towns and cities of this State, except in the county of Orleans.

18. Amending the several acts authorizing town subscriptions to the stock of the Albany and Susquehanna railroad Company, to extend the time for the completion of said road, and to regulate the weight of the iron rail to be used thereon.

19. To confirm the acts of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Erie in relation to paying bounties to volunteers and borrowing money for that purpose.

20. Declaring the acceptance by this State of the provisions of an act of the Congress of the United States entitled "An act donating public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and mechanic arts," approved 2d of July, 1862.

21. To amend an act entitled "An act to incorporate the Onondaga County Savings Bank in the City of Syracuse," passed April 10, 1858.

22. To amend an act entitled "An act to authorize the business of banking," passed April 19, 1850.

23. Releasing the interest of the State in certain lands and premises lately owned by EDWARD LEWIS FERRADIZ SCHENELL, and authorizing his widow and heirs-at-law to take, hold and convey the same.

24. Releasing the interest of the State in certain lands and premises lately owned by JAMES PETER HENRY VIVIER, and authorizing his widow and heirs-at-law to hold and convey the same.

25. To provide for the payment of certain bonds issued by the Corporation of the City of New-York, and to authorize a continuance of the old sinking fund, and allowed by the said Corporation to families of Volunteer soldiers from that City now serving in the army of the Union.

26. To legalize certain ordinances of the Corporation of the City of New-York.

27. To appropriate the proceeds of the State tax for the support of Common Schools.

28. In relation to the Fort Edward, Sandy Hill and Glens Falls Railroad Company.

29. Confirming certain proceedings of the Common Council of the City of Buffalo, granting relief to the families of Volunteers, and authorizing the said Common Council to borrow money for that purpose.

30. To legalize the official acts of OLIVER A. BASSFORD, as a Justice of the Peace, of the town of Nichols, Tioga County.

31. Making appropriations for the Canal debt, and the maintenance of the Canals for the fiscal year commencing on the 1st day of October, 1863.

32. To amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the erection of a Town Hall in the town of Flushing, in the County of Queens," passed March 18, 1861, and the act amendatory thereof, passed April 22, 1862.

33. An act to legalize the official acts and proceedings of MICHAEL LAGRANGE, as a Justice of the Peace of the town of Castleton, Richmond County.

34. To equalize the official acts and proceedings of PETER TIERNAN, as a Justice of the Peace of the town of Castleton, Richmond County.

35. For the relief of the Trustees of the Gloversville Union Seminary.

36. Authorizing the village of West Troy to pave Broadway-street, from Auburn-street to its southern terminus; to procure a steam fire engine and the necessary hose, hose carriage, hot and engine house for the same, and to borrow money for such purposes; also, empowering the said village to light the streets thereof, and directing the police commissioner of said village be uniformed and wear badges of office.

37. To enable the Trustees of the Kingsboro Academy to convey and Academy lot and building to the Trustees of School District No. 22, in the town of Johnstown, Fulton County, and to provide for the sale of the school house and lot in said district, and for applying the proceeds of such sale.

38. To incorporate Neptune Fire Hose Company, No. 1, of Tompkinsville, Richmond County, State of New-York.

39. For the relief of O. W. ALLIS and others, and to authorize and empower the Trustees of the village of Shancatales to raise $500, by tax, for that purpose.

40. To authorize the Canal Board to accept conveyances to the State of the Clark and Skinner canal or slip, in the City of Buffalo, and to authorize the Common Council of the City of Buffalo to convey the same.

41. To confirm the official acts of STEPHEN S. TILLY, formerly elected a Justice of the Peace in the town of West Bloomfield, Ontario County.

42. In relation to the support of the poor in the several towns of the county of Montgomery.

43. To amend an act entitled "An act to incorporate a gas company in the town of Fishkill, in the county of Dutchess," passed April 23, 1852.

44. To incorporate "The Trustees of the Sands Fund."

45. Supplementary to the act entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation of religious societies," passed April 5, 1813.

46. To amend an act entitled "An act to authorize the levying of a tax upon the taxable property of the different counties and towns in this State, to repay moneys borrowed for or expended in the payment of bounties to volunteers, or for the support of their families, or for their enlistment, or to pay any liability incurred therefor, passed Feb. 21, 1862.

47. For the improvement of Clinton-avenue in the City of Brooklyn, between Flushing-avenue and the river, for commercial purposes.

48. Appropriating a portion of the revenues of the Literature Fund for the benefit of academies.

49. To authorize the Bank of Geneva to reduce its capital stock.

50. To amend an act entitled "An act to incorporate the President, Managers and Company of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company," passed April 21, 1828.

51. To amend the Revised Statutes in relation to pound-masters.

52. To authorize the city of Poughkeepsie to borrow money to pay that portion of the Water Loan of said city, which fell due on the 1st day of December, 1862, and to pay the indebtedness incurred by said city in keeping open to pay certain branches authorized by the Mayor and Common Council of said City, in the year 1861.

53. To authorize the sale and disposition of the reversionary interest of GARRARDS M. HIER, SAMUEL W. CASE and JAMES M. CASE, infants, in real estate, situated in the village of Watkins, in the County of Schuyler, and also of the interest of the Trustees and Academy.

54. To authorize the Trustees of the Prospect Hill Cemetery Association to remove the bodies from their burying ground in the village of Gloversville, and to sell the said burying-ground.

55. To enable the Supervisor of the town of Wappinger to borrow money upon the credit of the town, and to provide for the repayment thereof.

56. To designate the time and place for the election of officers of the village of Cuba, in the County of Allegany.

57. To authorize the Trustees of the village of Binghamton to sell a certain parcel of real estate.

58. Extending the time for levying and collecting taxes in the County of Lewis.

59. For the incorporation of the Trustees of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in the diocese of Western New-York.

60. To amend an act entitled "An act to incorporate the United States Trust Company of New-York," passed April 20, 1860.

61. To erect election district number five, in the town of Waterville, in the election of town officers, and that said district shall also be the fourth election district in said town for all general elections.

62. To amend the charter of the Republic Fire Insurance Company.

63. To extend the operation and effect of the act passed Feb. 17, 1849, entitled "An act to authorize the formation of corporations for manufacturing, mining, mechanical or chemical purposes."

64. To provide for raising money in the town of Louisville, in Lawrence County, to purchase and pay for a bridge across Green River at Chases Mills, in said town.

65. To authorize the City of Syracuse to borrow money and to issue the bonds of the city.

66. In relation to the City Court of Brooklyn.

67. To provide for the payment of the damages and expenses of the regrading and resurfacing of Flatbush-avenue in the City of Brooklyn.

68. Relative to the charter of the City of New-York.

69. To erect a Union School District in the village of Watkins, and to create a Board of Education therein, with power of taxation, and other powers for school purposes.

70. To facilitate the construction of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad.

71. To extend the time for the collection of taxes in the several towns in the County of Oneida, and in the City of Utica, in said county.

72. To provide for the closing out and completion of the Nine Mile Creek Feeder.

73. To amend an act entitled "An Act authorizing a loan of certain moneys belonging to the United States, deposited with the State of New-York for safe keeping," passed April 4, 1857, and to amend certain sections of the acts amendatory thereof.

74. To authorize the formation of the Falconwood House Company.

75. To authorize the Board of Directors to the Chittenango Bank to reduce the Capital Stock.

76. Providing that certain liabilities incurred by the Military Aid Society of the Seventh Ward, in Rome, City, shall be a debt against said town, and providing for their payment.

77. To amend the act entitled "An act in relation to Weights and Measures," passed April 13, 1861.

78. To extend Oak-street, Lynn and Eckford-street, and to close a portion of Bolton-street, in the City of Brooklyn.

79. In relation to the Poor-house land in the County of Dutchess.

80. To legalize the acts and proceedings of JOHN BAKER, as Justice of the Peace of the town of Menallen, Onondaga County.

A PROCLAMATION FROM JEFF. DAVIS.

Scarcity of Food in the Confederate States.

Richmond papers of April 13 contain the following document:

"In compliance with the request of Congress, contained in the resolutions passed on the fourth day of the present month, I invoke your attention to the present condition and future prospects of our country, and to the duties which patriotism imposes on us all during this great struggle for our homes and our liberties."

Then, after quoting the resolutions in question, the address proceeds:

"Fully concurring in the views thus expressed by Congress, I confidently appeal to your love of country for aid in carrying into effect the recommendations of your Senators and Representatives. We have reached the close of the second year of the war, and may point with just pride to the history of our young Confederacy. Alone, unaided, we have met and overthrown the most formidable combinations of naval and military armaments that the hate of conquest ever gathered together for the conquest of a free people. We began this struggle without a single gun afloat, while the resources of our enemy enabled to gather fleets which, according to their official list, published in August last, consisted of four hundred and thirty-seven vessels, measuring eight hundred and forty thousand and eighty-six tons, and carrying three thousand and twenty-six guns, yet we have captured, sunk or destroyed a number of these vessels, including two large frigates and one steam sloop-of-war, while four of the captured steam gunboats are now in our possession, adding to the strength of our little navy, which is rapidly gaining in numbers and efficiency.

To oppose invading forces composed of levies which have already exceeded thirteen hundred thousand men, we had no resources but the unconquerable valor of a people determined to be free; and we were so destitute of military supplies that tens of thousands of our citizens were reluctantly refused admission into the service from our inability to furnish them arms, while for many months the continuation of some of our strongholds depended on safety chiefly to a careful concealment of the fact that we were entirely out of powder for our cannon.

Your devotion and patriotism have triumphed over all these obstacles, and called into existence the munitions of war, the clothing and the subsistence, which have enabled our soldiers to illustrate their valor on numerous battle-fields, and to inflict crushing defeats on successive armies, each of which our arrogant foe fondly imagined to be invincible. The contrast between our past and present condition, should call exultation to inspire full confidence in the triumph of our arms. At no previous period of the war have our forces been so numerous, so well organized and so thoroughly disciplined, armed and equipped, as at present. The season of high water, on which our enemies relied to enable their fleets of gunboats to penetrate into our country and devastate our homes, is fast passing away; yet our strongholds on the Mississippi still bid defiance to the foe, and months of costly preparations for their reduction have been spent in vain. Disaster has been the result of their every effort to turn our storm Vicksburg and Port Hudson, as well as every attack on our batteries on the Red River, the Tallahatchie and other navigable streams. Within a few weeks the falling waters and the increasing heats of Summer will complete their discomfiture, and compel their baffled and defeated forces to the abandonment of expeditions on which was based their chief hope of success in effecting our subjugation.

We must not forget, however, that the war is not yet ended, and that we are still confronted by powerful armies and navies, backed by numerous fleets, and that the Government that controls those fleets and armies is driven to the most desperate effort to effect the unholy purpose in which it has thus far been defeated. It will use its utmost energy to avert this impending doom, so fully merited by the atrocities it has committed; the savage barbarities which it has encouraged, and the crowning attempt to excite a servile population to the massacre of our wives, our daughters and our helpless children. With such a contest before us there is but one danger which the Government of your choice regards with apprehension; and to avert this danger it appeals to the never-failing patriotism and spirit which you have exhibited since the beginning of the war.

The very unfavorable season, the protracted drouths of last year, *reduced the harvests so much as to depend far below an average yield, and the deficiency was, unfortunately, still more marked in the northern part of our Confederacy, where supplies were specially needed for the army.* If, through a speedy return of early peace, which may prove delusive, our fields should now be devoted to the production of cotton and tobacco, instead of grain and live stock, and other articles necessary for the subsistence of the people and army, the consequences may prove serious, if not disastrous, especially should this present season prove as unfavorable as the last. Your country, therefore, appeals to you to lay aside all thought of gain, and to devote yourselves to securing your liberties, without which those gains would be valueless. It is true that the wheat harvest in the more southern States, which will be gathered next month, promises an abundant yield; but even if this promise be fulfilled, the difficulties of transportation, enhanced as it has been by an exceedingly rainy Winter, will cause embarrassments in military operations and sufferings among the people, should the crops in the middle and northern portions of the Confederacy prove deficient. But no embarrassment may be felt in regard to a mere supply of bread for men. It is for the large amount of corn and forage required in the raising of live stock, and the supplies of the animals used in military operations, so difficult of transportation, and in them the deficiency of the last harvest was mostly felt. Let your fields be devoted exclusively to the production of corn, oats, beans, peas, potatoes, and other food for man and beast; let corn be stored broadcast for fodder in immediate proximity to railroads, rivers and canals, and let all your efforts be directed to the prompt supply of these articles in the districts where our armies are operating. You will thus add greatly to their efficiency, and furnish the means without which it is impracticable to make those prompt and active movements which have hitherto stricken terror into our enemies and secured our most brilliant triumphs.

Having thus placed before you, my countrymen, the reasons for the call made on you for aid in supplying the wants of the coming year, I add a few words of appeal in behalf of the brave soldiers now confronting your enemies, and to whom your Government is unable to furnish all the comforts they so richly merit. *The supply of meat for the army is deficient.* This deficiency is only temporary, for measures have been adopted which will, it is believed, soon enable us to restore the full rations; but that ration is now reduced at times to one-half the usual quantity in some of our armies. It is known that the supply of meat throughout the country is sufficient for the support of all; *but the difficulties arise from the great distance of the roads they have to be hauled during the four months of Winter weather through which we have just passed, and the attempt of speculating operators to forestall the market and make money out of the wants of our defenders, have so raised the price of meat that it has become almost beyond the reach of the soldiers' pay. The Government has been unable to procure a plan, which is consistent with the efforts, by the aid of whisky of similar means to be adopted by yourselves, you can assist the efforts of the Government in the purchase of the corn, the bacon, the pork and the beef, known to exist in large quantities in different parts of the country. Even if the supplies be less than believed, is it not a bitter and humiliating reflection that those who remain at home, secure from hardship and protected from danger, should be in the enjoyment of abundance, and that their slaves also should have a full supply of food, while their sons, brothers, husbands and fathers are pinched in the rations on which their health and efficiency depends?*

Entertaining no fear that you will either misconstrue the motives of this address, or fail to response to the call of patriotism, I have placed the facts fully and frankly before you. Let us all unite in the performance of our duty, each in his sphere, and with concerted, persistent, and well-directed efforts, there seems little reason to doubt that, under the blessings of Him to whom we look for guidance and who has been to us our shield and strength, we shall maintain the sovereignty and independence of the Confederate States, and transmit to our posterity the heritage bequeathed to us by our fathers.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, RICHMOND, April 14, 1863.

Compliment to the Steamer Arago.

ON BOARD U. S. STEAMER ARAGO, FORT ROYAL HARBOR, Tuesday, April 7, 1863.

As the steamer neared her destination, (Hilton Head, S. C.) a meeting of the passengers was called in the cabin. Col. VAN WYCK, of the Fifty-sixth Regiment New-York Volunteers, was called to the Chair, and Maj. W. J. Wood appointed Secretary. On motion, the Chairman appointed a Committee to draft resolutions, and named the following gentlemen: Maj. W. M. Babbitt, Maj. Dwight Bannister, Col. M. G. Littlefield, Maj. W. J. Wood, Peraifer Frazer, Jr., Joseph Colwell, Rev. Robt. G. Williams.

The Committee, after consultation, reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It is mainly through the gentlemanly courtesy and experienced care and skill of Capt. HENRY J. GARDNER, of the steamer Arago, assisted by his efficient officers, that the passengers in the said steamer are able to reflect with as much pleasure on this their new expiring trip from the North; and

Whereas, We, the passengers, recognizing the sleepless vigilance and attentive care of the Commander in storm and calm, believe that the ability and skill which carried us safely through the late severe and continued gale deserve and should receive a generous commendation; therefore, be it

Resolved, 1. That we, the said passengers on board the steamer Arago, do hereby tender our hearty thanks and grateful acknowledgments to Capt. GARDNER and his officers, for their courtesy and care during our brief but pleasant sojourn with them.

2. That the manly and disciplined which characterize the management of this vessel evince the high qualities of the commander for his position.

3. That our best wishes do follow them and theirs in their future trips; and may the lives of both and all be ever as bright and sunny as the latter days of our voyage hither.

4. That we respectfully express our gratitude to the kind Providence which has conducted the transport, and paid us safely as it is the fellow of his hand, and may the same kind Providence direct and present us safely to our friends and homes of loved ones.

5. That a copy of these resolutions be presented to Capt. GARDNER, and copies sent for publication to the Herald, *Tribune*, *Times* and to the New-York City papers.

W. M. BABBITT, U. S. A., W. J. WOOD, U. S. A., M. G. LITTLEFIELD, U. S. V., M. G. WOOD, U. S. A., P. FRAZER, U. S. A., JOSEPH COLWELL, Rev. ROBT. G. WILLIAMS.

SOLDIERS' SPECIAL NOTICE.—Do your duty to yourselves, protect your health, use HOLLOWAY'S Pills and Ointment. For wounds, sores, bowel complaints and fevers, they are a perfect safeguard. Full directions how to use them with every box. Only 25 cents. 210

HE CAN USE THE KNIFE.—Why? Because he has the nerve, the skill, the judgment. Why is one a better Surgeon than another? Simply because he is, by nature and acquirement, fitted for it. While another equally educated, good-hearted and sympathetic, is simply a bungler. Phrenology indicates the difference.

SPRING CLOTHING at EVANS' Extensive Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street.

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FARR'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only water, which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Victoria, for Liverpool.—Lewis Antonio Gonzales, Ed. B. Tenwill, Moses G. Tyler, Christian Moss and lady, Mrs. King, Capt. W. Foster, Thomas H. Gunn, James Foster, lady and two children, Lewis G. Flomen, William Bain, James Gordon, Capt. Chas. Sauter, William Peters, John Prime, Peter Williams, Chas. Matthews, Robert R. Crayton, and 123 in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Cornica, from Liverpool and Halifax.—From Halifax—Mr. Celestino Augusta, Mr. Dunlop.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises, 6 16 | Sun sets, 6 46 | Moon sets, —

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook, 7 16 | Gov. Island, 7 46 | Hell Gate, 9 31

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, April 16, 1863.

Cleared.

Steamer Moscow, Hayes, Matanzas, Thos. F. Tyler.

Ship William Nelson, Chesver, Havre, Wm. Walduck, jr.

Barks Sandwich, Berry, Falmouth, Stanton & Chase; Mountain Eagle, Bingham, Mansanilla, C. H. J. Foster; Fosdick, Sandburg, New-Orleans, Murray & Moreton.

Brigs Brewster, Carlton, Rachel Scott, Kelsey & Mitchell; John Frances, Crowell, Rio Janeiro, N. Wright; Randolph, Gallison, Cienfuegos, Geo. W. Trundy; Eob. (Br.), Perkins, Havanilla, Trueblo & Vining; Alexandrine, (Sw.), Pacillo, Havanilla, Beebee & De Wolf.

Schooners C. A. Crook, Freeman, Washington, A. H. Sibley; Louis Walsh, Fairchild, Washington, Van Brunt & Bright; Women, Kent, Elizabethport, Geo. Dennis; Alice, (Br.), Sinclair, Grenifred, P. J. Irving & Son; Mott Haven, Bell, Bristol, Washington, Mott Haven; R. A. Appleton, Salisbury, Portsmouth, Mott Haven Sch & Dd; Levi W. Ice, (Br.), Connors, Rockport, Island Island; Ann E. Hatch, Empire, Daniel, Washington, Crowell, Smith & Co.; Sally Green, Hunter, Philadelphia, E. P. Buck & Co.; Mary, Tice, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Lion, Furbush, Boston, W. A. Brown & Co.

Sloop J. N. Seymour, Norton, Boston, H. S. Rackett & Son.

Arrived.

Steamship Corsica, (Br.,) Harrison, Liverpool March 28, via Halifax April 15, with mdse. to E. Cunard. 9th inst., at 4 P. M., lat —, lon. —, signalized ship Oregon, Norton, from Cardiff Feb. 14, for New-York.

U. S. gunboat Massachusetts, Boone, in tow of steamer Charles Pierson, she is at anchor at Sikes's Island.

Steamer Charles Pearson, Swift, Boston.

Bark Galerno, Ingraham, Palermo 62 da., with fruit to Chamberlain, Phelps & Co.

Brig Derwent, (Br., of Sunderland,) White, Lisbon 28 da., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Rincken. Had heavy weather on the coast. 12th inst., 100 miles S. E. of S. from Sandy Hook, saw an (supposed) Am. brig, dismasted, waterlogged and abandoned; was painted black and had a gilt sharon her stern.

Brig C. E. Ketchum, Munro, Jacmel 21 da., with logwood to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Lyra, Gray, Calais 10 da., with lumber to J. Simpson & Co.

Brig Emily Saunders, Deer Island, with hay for Portsmouth.

Brig Mechanic, Haskell, Calais, with lumber for Harlem.

Schr. Boston, Hutchinson, Calais 7 da., with lumber to master.

Schr. Thomas Jefferson, Kemp, Salem 3 da., to R. W. Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Carroll, Crocker, Machias, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Mary Clark, Pearson, Philadelphia, for Newburyport.

Schr. Hope, (Br.,) Carvell, Cornwallis, N. S., 10 da., with potatoes to E. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Schr. Osprey, (Br.,) Price, St. John, N. B., 12 da., with pickets to Jed Frye & Co.

BELOW—Ship and 1 bark, unknown.

WIND—Sunset, E. N. E., fresh.

Sailed.

Steamships Columbia and Morning Star.

Ship Argentina.

Barks Ida S., Linda, and Stewart.

Brig Geo. Marshall.

Schooners Spitzbergen, Marine, Adelina Tee, A. E. Lockwood, Mary A. Brooks, Edward Slade, Mary Decker, Connecticut.

Miscellaneous.

The steamer Parkersburgh, for Portland, went ashore on Mill Rock, but came off and proceeded.

The ship Scotsman, Adams, from Liverpool, arrived last night, reports having got aground; has had unusual westerly gales the entire passage. Between lat. 40 and 45, and lon. 35 and 40, passed large quantities of field ice and icebergs. March 26, John Hodge died; 24th inst., Pat Oates died—both passengers.

Foreign Ports.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

(BY ASIA.)

Arrived from New-York—Antioch and Francis King, at Marseilles; Beaver, at Flushing; R. A. Hirsch, "Fenel," and Resolute, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Callao—Ida, at Deal.

Arrived from New-York—Int. Queen, at Havre; St. Ontario and Shakspeare, at Liverpool.

Arrived from San Francisco—Liverpool, at Liverpool.

From New-York—Ariel, from Antwerp; St. Martin Gorey and Monarch of the Seas, from Liverpool.

BROOKLYN GROCERIES,
AT NO. 199 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN;
RESIDENTS OF BROOKLYN can buy their GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS AS CHEAP AND CHEAPER than by crossing to New-York.
TEAS, COFFEE, SUGAR, SPICES,
And a general assortment of GROCERIES, at CREEVEY'S, No. 199 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER.
AND
ZYLOBALSAMUM;
The great unequalled Preparations for Restoring, Invigorating, Beautifying and Dressing the Hair.
Rendering it soft, silky and glossy, and dispelling all scurvy or dandruff, keeping it easily during the scalp, arresting the fall and imparting a healthy and natural color to the Hair.
IT NEVER FAILS
To Restore Grey Hair
TO
Its Original Youthful Color
It is not a Dye,
But acts directly upon the roots of the Hair, giving them the natural nourishment required, producing the same vitality and luxuriant quantity as in youth.
For Ladies and Children
Whose Hair requires frequent dressing the Zylobalsamum has no equal. No lady's toilet is complete without it.
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UMBRELLAS
BY THE THOUSAND OR SINGLE ONE
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LEA & PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS To be the "ONLY GOOD SAUCE."
And applicable to EVERY VARIETY of DISH.
EXTRACT of a Letter from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, TO HIS BROTHER at Worcester.
MAY, 1851.
"Tell Lea & Perrins that their SAUCE is highly esteemed in India, and is in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome sauce that is made."
The above Sauce is both popular and economical. It gives gravy, or with fish, joints, game, &c., a delightful flavor, and cost is imperial.
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Beware of counterfeits.

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Nos. 280 AND 282 WASHINGTON-ST.,
(Between Franklin and North-Moore sts.)
TABER & PLACE,
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT COFFEE,
Put up in five-lb. Patent Papers, 25 lb. a box, and in bulk.
FROM NINETEEN TO 30 CENTS.
All orders sent to us, or to our Agents, PLACE & YOUNG, No. 185 Chambers-st., corner Washington, will receive prompt attention.
For sale by first-class grocers.

MARVIN & CO.,
Late PERKINS & MARVIN.
FIRE, BURGLAR AND DAMP PROOF
SAFES,
(VALENTINE & BUTLER'S ALUM PATENT.)
No. 265 Broadway.
Warranted superior to any other Safes.
Reference to over 25,000 customers.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
TEAS—From 60 cents per pound and upward.
COFFEE—From 12 to 40 cents per pound.
FLOUR—(Warranted) $6 50 to $8 per barrel. (also lower grades, $5 per barrel.)
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